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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

An offensive of the most determined character is now being prosecuted by the Allies on three fronts—by the Russians from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, by the Italians in the Trentino, and by the British and French in France. The offensive commenced by the British and French, on Saturday, on a 25-mile front, with Albert as its center, has already achieved important successes, and is still being prosecuted with the utmost determination.

London reports the capture of Fricourt, some three miles east of Albert, and the taking of some 3500 prisoners, whilst Paris announces the occupation of Curlu and the capture of positions south of the Somme, all of which have been maintained. By the choice of Albert as a center for their offensive, the Allies are apparently aiming at endangering the immense German salient which pushes out into the French and British lines round the Laon plateau. Petrograd reports further progress west of Kolomea in Galicia, whilst the Italians are still achieving successes along practically the whole of the Austro-Italian front.

This concerted movement on the part of the Allies is a new development. Previously, an offensive on one front has generally meant a lull on all other fronts, and has often been clearly undertaken as a defensive rather than an offensive measure, being designed, primarily, to reduce pressure elsewhere. Whilst it is clearly impossible to speak with confidence as to the movements of troops, it is a matter of record that the resistance of the central powers to previous offensive movements has generally begun to make itself effectively felt by the time it would have taken to bring up reenforcements from other fronts. The importance of the present concentration of effort on the part of the Allies lies, of course, in the fact that such movement of troops from one front to another will hardly be any longer possible.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday — The German official statement issued yesterday says:

Western theater: The great British and French offensive, in massed attack, which had been extensively prepared for many months past, began yesterday after a strong artillery and gas preparation lasting six days over a front of 25 miles on both sides of the River Somme and likewise the Ancre brook.

From Gommecourt to the region of La Boisselle the Allies obtained no advantages worthy of mentioning. They sustained, however, very heavy losses.

On the other hand they were successful in penetrating at several points the first line trenches of our division in the region abutting both banks of the Somme and were able to advance. This division had to be withdrawn from the heavily shelled first line trenches into the positions arranged for checking an advance

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ALLIES LAUNCH BIG OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT

After Heavy Pounding of German Trenches Infantry Advance and Penetrate German Lines at Several Points

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—After a long period of expectation and much rumor and conjecture the Allies' offensive has at last begun.

On June 24 the artillery became more active along the whole British front from the Yser to the Somme and during the following days the bombardment continued almost day and night. Clouds of gas were sent across the German lines and mines were exploded in every direction.

At Paris and even on points on the east coast of England the roar of the guns was heard. Throughout the week raids by small British parties were made upon innumerable points in the German lines, this new tactic being aimed at securing prisoners and so identifying the name and position of the units opposed to the British; at determining exactly the amount of damage done by the weight of British shells; at keeping the enemy in a high state of tension, and at preventing them from forming a reliable judgment as to where the Allies' attack would be launched.

Meantime, on the British right the French were employing similar methods, patrol raids being reported from La Bassee to the Vosges.

At 7:30 on the morning of Saturday last the British infantry were launched from their trenches, after a terrific pounding of the German trenches for 90 minutes, a bombardment which, following on that of the previous week, is described as exceptionally terrific. Within a few hours the British who advanced on a front of 16 miles made considerable progress, moving forward on the right to a depth of 1000 yards on a front of seven miles. In parts the German lines were penetrated to a depth of two miles. At the bend of the Somme the French carried Curlu on the way to Peronne, while north of that the British carried Mametz, La Boisselle Serre and other points so that early in the day Sir Douglas Haig was able to telegraph that the battle was going well for England and France.

Traffic to Continent

Britain Aims at Reduction of the Journeys

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The war office invites the public to cooperate with it regarding passenger traffic between Great Britain and the continent by undertaking no journey except for most serious reasons.

Complete frankness as to the motives of the proposed journey and place to be visited is desired.

Map illustrates reports of Franco-British offensive on western front

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © J. Russell & Sons

General Sir Douglas Haig

GOVERNMENT OF ITALY UPHELD BY THE CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—The debate on the government's declarations ended Saturday in the Chamber when a vote of confidence of 391 to 45 was passed, the minority comprising official Socialists and some others. During Friday's debate Signor Ciriani made a striking speech in which he said he supported the war as a Roman Catholic, and regretted the neutrality of the Holy See. He opposed the idea that the pope should be represented at the peace conference.

In a successful speech Signor Boselli explained that if government represented all groups in the Chamber, except the official Socialist, he did not think committees of control were necessary. He declared that it was he and not Baron Sonnino who had declined to consider them, and he further defended Baron Sonnino, saying he spoke little but his acts showed what he had done for Italy.

KING INSPECTS CANADIAN DIVISION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The King, accompanied by the Queen, inspected the Canadian division at Hankley Common, Bramshott, on Saturday, Dominion day. Viscount French and Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter were in attendance on the King. Among others present were Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner for Canada, and Sir George Foster, Dominion minister for trade and commerce.

The King was given an enthusiastic reception on arriving, and after riding down the lines, watched the stirring spectacle of a march past, afterward congratulating Major-General Watson on the appearance of the troops. Later brigade and battalion commanders, members of Major-General Watson's staff and official Dominion representatives were presented to the King by General Watson.

FORMATION OF NEW CHINESE CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China, Monday—Tuan Chi-Jui has been reappointed premier and will also hold the office of minister of war.

The cabinet will include Tang Shao-Yi, minister of foreign affairs; Chen Pih-Kuan, minister of the navy; Chang Kuo-Kan, minister of commerce and agriculture; Chang Yao-Cheng, minister of justice; Hung Hung-Yi, minister of education; Wang Ta-Hsieh, minister of communications; Chen Chin-Tao, minister of finance, and Hsu Shih-Ying, minister of interior.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR PEASANTS IN RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The Duma has passed a bill conferring upon the peasant same rights as other classes possess.

GREEK DEMOBILIZATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Monday—The British minister called Thursday on M. Zaimis, the premier, and expressed the wish of the Allies that Greek demobilization should be completed by the last day of July instead of the last day of August, as laid down in the scheme of the staff.

CHILD IS FIRST CONSIDERATION SAYS EDUCATOR

New Commissioner for Massachusetts Declares Systems, Policies and Methods Should Bend to the Needs of the Pupils

The need of the child, not the school system, should lead in education, according to Payson Smith, the new commissioner of education for Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Massachusetts conditions and his policy for the state Mr. Smith preferred not to talk about, wishing to study the situation at close range before he expressed any opinions.

Always, he insisted, the child should come first, and systems, policies and methods be bent to his needs. He saw danger in the present trend to standardization. He approves standardization as a help and guide on the way out, but not when it forces the child to conform to rigid rules and leaves out the personal equation. He believes in a much greater flexibility in the school system than now exists. Instead of holding the child to grades and standards as in a mill he would have the individual child studied and make the school conform to its demands; the child leading, the school following.

A child who is behind his grade in some subject, geography, perhaps, and has no liking for it, he would not have kept hammering at it and held back in his other studies. While not freeing him from all obligation in geography he would have the school system so flexible that the pupil could go on to the maximum in the studies for which he is fitted though attaining only the minimum in the subject which to him was hard or made little appeal.

Industrial education in vocations Mr. Smith does not approve for elementary school. Industrial activities he does believe in but for their educational value to the child. To go further than that, to educate the child of elementary school age for a specific industry from which he cannot depart is a mistake, he insists, for the child is too young, too undeveloped to know what is that line of work in which he will be happiest and do the best work. Industrial training for the child should be a mind finder, he says, serving the child's development. It has an academic value and will help the child later to reach a decision as to his life work. In other words, it should be general and not specific. One of the finest things about our democracy, he

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PROHIBITIONISTS TO COME OUT AS PROGRESSIVES

Henry Ford Favored as Standard Bearer—St. Paul Platform to Be for Peace, Progressive Legislation and Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition party at the present moment is vigorously engaged in the endeavor to step into the shoes of the late Progressive party, to become the foremost progressive party in this country. It is preparing a platform of peace, progressive legislation and prohibition. The possibility is even being discussed of changing the name of the party to include the broad program, though influential prohibitionists point to its growing popularity as an argument against alteration.

What the Prohibition party greatly needs is a standard bearer of national proportions. There is a strong sentiment among certain Prohibition party leaders that Henry Ford would be the one man who could combine the several reform forces of the nation into a greater Prohibition-Progressive party.

What Mr. Ford has to say on the subject is still to be learned. The peace plank which the Prohibition party appears to be disposed to make strong use of is such as Mr. Ford favors. The trend of the platform will be toward world peace and a world court of justice, for world disarmament rather than for preparedness. At the same time the party will stand for sufficient preparedness for protection, but its position on this issue is promised to be decidedly different from that of the other parties.

The immediate task facing the party leaders, before the national convention at St. Paul July 19 to 21, is the gathering in of the several elements of which it has hopes. It already has former Governor Sulzer of New York, former Governor Foss of Massachusetts and former Governor Hanly of Indiana. Each one of these, incidentally, is mentioned for the presidential nomination. Mr. Sulzer is said to have a large following among Jews, railway trainmen and laborers. Mr. Foss is credited by the prohibition workers with a considerable personal following and Mr. Hanly is said to be influential with the Methodists and attendants at Chautauquas. In addition, there is Dr. Ira Landrith of Boston, president of the World's Y. M. C. A. convention and a powerful Chautauqua speaker. His influence among Y. M. C. A. members is expected to be valuable. Daniel Poling, leader of the Christian Endeavor movement, is expected to lend a most welcome support in that direction. The recent Methodist indorsement is counted on as a big help.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, the national chairman of the party, is hopeful of enlisting also the support of a number of Progressives, particularly in the South, who

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BRITISH SUCCESS IN AFRICA REPORTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—An official statement on the East African operations issued Saturday night says:

General Northy, who has been operating east of the Livingston mountains against the Germans, has ejected them from the important Ubena center and driven them northwards. General Northy has taken booty and prisoners and inflicted losses.

Belgian Progress in Africa

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HAVRE, France, Monday—An official statement issued by the Belgian war office yesterday says:

General Tombeur cables that the Belgian troops have continued their progress all along the front, closely pressing the retreating German forces on the Kagera river. Molitor's brigade met with only slight resistance, and, after crossing the river, the brigade pursued the Germans eastward, and occupied Biaramulo on June 24. The Belgians have occupied Kitega.

UNITED STATES MARINES FIGHT IN SAN DOMINGO

Three Wounded and One Killed in Engagements With Forces of the Revolutionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Caperton, saying that the United States marines engaged revolutionists in Santo Domingo 25 miles from Puerta Plata, and that during the fight First Sergeant Amando Braner, Lieut. B. B. Boben and Trumpeter Julius Goldstein were wounded.

Colonel Pendelton reported that as the marines were advancing on Santiago they met 100 revolutionists at Old Camino Real. Private Mills of the thirty-first company was killed.

WOMAN BRINGS A MESSAGE TO THE ZIONISTS

Mrs. Fels Tells the Federation Convention That All Must Work Together—Other Addresses at Philadelphia

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The second day's session of the convention of the Federation of American Zionists opened Sunday with a general meeting in the Hotel Walton at 9 o'clock at which convention committees were appointed, reports discussed and various communications read. A full day confronted the 700 delegates, with another session in the afternoon and a banquet in Scottish Rite hall in the evening.

Mrs. Joseph Fels, in her address this afternoon, said: "A great obligation rests on us, the women of our race, to do our part in this great crisis of the world's history. A great responsibility, a very deep one, rests on the women. The character and place of a people may be estimated by the place accorded to its women. Our race accords vision and prophecy to women. It manifests in this it own deep insight and understanding. We, the women, must not fall short by holding back, but must push on to the fulfillment of what is expected of us, of what is really in us to contribute to the work of the world. That women seek the vote does not mean that they will go into politics. Some will do so, but most will enter rather in thought and in feeling than in person, and will be no less a power toward the working out of problems and carrying them into effect. In all the business of life, whether of commerce or politics or domestic economy, woman has her part to play side by side with man."

Although the opening session was at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the first activities of the convention began Saturday night with a reception to the delegates at the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Provisional Zionist committee was held in the Hotel Walton Sunday morning at which the message of the honorary president, Justice Louis D. Brandeis, was read and the reports of various committee's were heard, including those of the executive committee, the treasurer, loan fund for Palestine and others of a routine nature. "General Jewish Relief Questions" were also discussed in executive session.

The afternoon general session, which was held in the Broad Street theater, began with the address of the president, Dr. Harry Friedenwald, which was followed by greetings of the Philadelphia Jewish Community by Dr. Edward Levy. Dr. Solomon Solis-Cheen of the Philadelphia convention committee then welcomed the delegates. Dr. Schmatya Levin of Russia presented greetings on behalf of the inner actions committee. A letter of greeting from the Zionist inner actions committee, Copenhagen, was read in part, as follows:

"The two years of your activity constitute a glorious page in the history of American Zionism. With fine political sense, you have undertaken the gigantic task of organizing American Jewry on a democratic national platform.

"Looking beyond, you have thus commenced the organization of all Jewry. For the great moment you have also found great men and have given to the organization the great leader, of which we are all proud, in the person of Louis D. Brandeis. The magnificent results of your work are a reality. But with the untiring energy, you are striving to extend your work still further, and we hope for still greater things from you. The present convention will form a new milestone on this road, which is a road of labor, honor, and success. We send you our sincere wishes. With you of one mind, we are proud to strive together with you on the same road for the same goal."

A number of reports were heard at the first general session, most of them by state associations. One of the most interesting of these was that of "Young Judea," read by its president, Dr. de Sola Pool. It was in part as follows: "In these days when all America is talking of preparedness, Young Judea brings to

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UNITED STATES FORCE RETIRES TOWARD BORDER

General Pershing, Watched by 35,000 Mexicans, Concentrates Troops Within 100 Miles of International Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON D. C.—Information has come to the state department that General Pershing's force has retired to a point 100 miles from the border. The Mexican army in the rear and on the flanks of the Pershing force is estimated by army officers at 35,000. They say there is no likelihood of an immediate attack.

State department officials say the retirement will facilitate diplomatic discussion, as it will make it easier for General Carranza to make concessions concerning the orders issued to General Trevino.

The withdrawal of General Pershing's forces was not ordered by the White House or the state department.

According to authoritative information at the war department, the retirement was a matter entirely in General Pershing's judgment and was considered by him advisable in order to make it easier to get provisions for his force.

At the state department, so far as the high officials know, there is no change in policy concerning the expedition, and no change is contemplated. The department is still without information concerning a reply from General Carranza.

While it is considered that the tension was relieved by the handing over of the American prisoners, the situation is by no means relieved by the failure of the de facto government to give an immediate answer to the other demands.

The department has received notice that the de facto government will deliver to the United States the bodies of the men who fell in the Carrizal battle.

The feeling in administration circles is that the danger of hostilities is gradually being removed and that the compliance of General Carranza with the first demand, notwithstanding the irregular and undiplomatic way in which it was done, indicates a disposition on the part of the de facto government to avoid war.

Officials profess complete ignorance as to the time President Wilson is willing to wait for General Carranza's reply making clear whether he desires the United States government to consider that he has assumed a deliberately hostile attitude toward the American troops in Mexico.

Although an immediate break was averted by the release of the troopers captured at Carrizal, in prompt compliance with one of the demands made upon the de facto government just a week ago Sunday, officials view the formal avowal of purpose demanded of General Carranza as of great importance also.

Sunday passed with still no word officially as to the nature of the reply that the de facto government will give to the United States. It is the belief of officials that General Carranza, despite the warlike statement issued on Friday, evidently for home consumption, is not anxious to be responsible for starting hostilities, and that the reply, when it does come, will make a continuance of negotiations possible.

At the same time the administration is plainly restive over the apparent dilatory manner in which the situation is being handled from the Mexican end. Neither the state department nor the war department had any additional information regarding the note to give out.

The war department issued a brief official statement Sunday regarding the good progress made in national guard mobilization. "Mobilization of the national guard in all departments is proceeding without a hitch," it said. "Large parts of the guard have already entrained for their destinations, and the muster of the remainder is proceeding as rapidly as possible."

Carranza Reply Delayed

Final Draft May Not Be Ready for Several Days

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—The foreign office today was unable to make any definite statement as to when General Carranza's reply to the American note will be presented. On Friday it was reported that the reply was practically completed and would be delivered within a few hours.

The following day the statement was made that the note probably would be ready by Monday night. Today the best information was that the final draft would not be made for several days.

President Wilson's speech before the Press Club in New York and dispatches reporting that the great bulk of the people of the United States oppose war with Mexico, convince Mexican leaders that the chances of hostilities have been greatly lessened.

General Carranza and his staff visited drilling grounds Sunday where volunteers were being trained and reviewed a

(Continued on page four column two)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SURVEY MADE OF CHANGES IN THE GERMAN MINISTRY

Resignation of Dr. Delbrueck and Formation of New Department Bring Redistribution of Offices

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — As already announced by cable, the resignation of Dr. Delbrück from the German ministry of the interior and the formation of the new imperial food supply department necessitated a general redistribution of offices. The importance and also the difficulty of the choice to be made was largely due to the fact that the office of minister for the interior usually carries with it that of deputy-chancellor as well, a post which, though it can be rendered important or not according to the character of the man who holds it, certainly offers great responsibilities to its holder at the present juncture.

It was perhaps small wonder, therefore, that it was some 10 days before the appointments could be finally announced, while rumor was busy with all sorts of names in the interval. Finally, it was announced that Dr. Helfferich had been transferred from the treasury to the ministry of the interior and the vice-chancellorship, that Count von Roedern, secretary of state for Alsace-Lorraine, was to succeed him, and that Dr. von Breitenbach, Prussian minister of public works, was to fill the third post left vacant by Dr. Delbrück, namely, the vice-presidency of the Prussian cabinet. At the same time it was made known that Herr von Batocki, Oberpräsident of East Prussia, was to become president of the new food supply department, with Major-General Goerne, representing the army, and Herr von Braun, a Bavarian ministerialrat, representing southern Germany, as his assistants.

None of the appointments are without their particular interest if only for the circumstance that, as the Frankfurter Zeitung has remarked, they represent in almost every case the transference of the different men from offices that they were expected to make their life-work, a fact that the paper in question probably rightly regards as proof of the importance attached to the several tasks they are now to undertake. Thus, Count von Roedern was appointed secretary-of-state for Alsace-Lorraine at the time of the general redistribution of offices in that province following on the Zabern affair, and high hopes were entertained of the new policy he was expected to develop. The outbreak of war so soon afterwards deprived him of the opportunity of developing his plans, but he had already given proof of a capacity for decisive action, and the Frankfurter Zeitung considers that his removal, following as it does upon that of Baron von Stein, the under-secretary-of-state for agriculture, might well prove inimical to the future development of the province, if the present system of administration is to be retained after the war. The Frankfort paper holds, however, that these changes probably confirm more than anything has yet done the view current in many quarters that changes will be made in the constitutional position of Alsace-Lorraine, namely that they will be split up among the different states according to some such scheme as that discussed in its pages some time ago.

Meanwhile as far as finance goes Count von Roedern is practically an unknown quantity, his only experience in that direction having been a two years' occupancy of a minor office in the Prussian ministry of finance, from 1903 to 1905. Since that time, however, he has gained a reputation as an energetic administrator with clear and original ideas, first as Landrat in Nieder-Barnim and then as Oberpräsidiarat in Potsdam, and these qualifications, it is pointed out, will not be without their value in an imperial minister of finance.

Again Herr von Batocki, like Count von Roedern, had served but a short apprenticeship in the office he was holding when called upon to enlarge his sphere of action. A member of an East Prussian family whose elevation to noble rank is of comparatively recent date, his career has been that of a typical Prussian agrarian. After serving in the army for a time, he took over the management of the family estate near Cranz, which soon became a model of its kind, and gradually came to take a share in the administration of his native province. At the outbreak of war he joined the army again and had already won the iron cross, first class, when he was appointed Oberpräsident of East Prussia in the late autumn of 1914. Since then his energies have been chiefly devoted to directing the work of restoration undertaken after the repulse of the Russian invasion, an experience that will probably stand him in good stead in his new post, which no one is disposed to regard as an easy one. In the meantime it is worthy of note that both Herr von Batocki and Count von Roedern are retaining their former offices for the present, despite their new duties, an arrangement that the Frankfurter Zeitung somewhat sarcastically describes as exceedingly prudent and calculated to provide for all eventualities.

Dr. von Breitenbach's nomination as vice-president of the Prussian cabinet also evoked considerable comment. Up to the outbreak of war Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had appointed no deputy for himself in Prussia, and then Dr. Delbrück undertook the office, by no means an unimportant one, as in practice it really involves the conduct of the entire business of the state. The reasons advanced for the failure to appoint Dr. Helfferich to this, as well as to the other offices left vacant by Delbrück are that he was probably too young in his capacity as a minister to take precedence of his colleagues, and also that the fact that he is a Bavarian was perhaps taken into account. Again, the choice of Dr. von Breitenbach in preference to the so-called "political ministers," those for the interior and for finance, is interpreted as a recognition of the services he has rendered in connection with the railways since the outbreak of war, and of the importance that the traffic question will assume in Prussia after the conclusion of peace.

Finally, to touch last on the appointment that has awakened the most interest, the comment on Dr. Helfferich's transference varied according to whether it was the writer's view that he had run away from a disagreeable situation, or that he had been elected as the most suitable man for a most important post. It was chiefly the Socialist and Radical papers that were the exponents of the former view, notably the Berliner Tageblatt, which pointed out that his public career had been a series of rapid advances from one important post to another, and held that he was incapable of dealing patiently with the social and political elements with which a minister of finance must reckon. Dr. Helfferich, these papers recalled, publicly announced that his mission was to effect the reform of the entire financial system, and they deny that the taxation proposals he brought forward this year contain even the germ of a new policy, or indeed point to any fixed policy at all, while the minister of whom so much was expected is abandoning his post even before his first venture is brought safely into port. Even the success of the war loans, the Tageblatt intimated, was largely due to Dr. Havenstein, the president of the Reichsbank, although the minister took all the personal credit, while the Vorwärts remarked: We will not deny that he gave the propaganda for the war loans a modern, or let us say private-capitalistic touch; but in reality the high subscription figures were only a consequence of the unique situation in which the German economic system finds itself during the war.

The Frankfurter Zeitung on the other hand, not to mention the more conservative press, is still inclined to look upon Dr. Helfferich as the strong man of the hour, and insists that he purposely refrained from revealing his financial policy at the present juncture so as to avoid as far as possible all conflict with the different political parties, as well as with the federal states.

Meanwhile it is generally considered that he has been chosen by the chancellor as an aide-de-camp who has lent him valuable support during the submarine controversy and the negotiations with America. The fact that Dr. Helfferich intervened on several occasions during the submarine debates in the Reichstag and that he was called to headquarters during the final deliberations with regard to the last note to America is cited as showing that he had already acquired considerable political influence and he is expected to use to the full the opportunities now given him. In this connection again, however, the Radical and Socialist press denies that he has so far shown any comprehension for or acumen in dealing with the delicate matter of internal politics, and even the Germania, the organ of the Center party, has remarked that here the new minister will be on untried ground, and prefers to wait and see before pronouncing an opinion.

There is one point, however, on which all are agreed, and that is that Dr. Helfferich's nomination was largely, and rightly, made with an eye to the negotiations that will have to be conducted before the conclusion of peace. Helfferich, wrote the Berliner Tageblatt, is leaving the treasury not altogether unwillingly, but he has a good right to say that he is going because he is needed, because his cooperation in important matters seemed necessary or desirable. . . . Bethmann believes he has found in him the man he can use for these tasks. The vice-chancellor, moreover, will not fail to take part in the peace negotiations, as well as in the "new orientation," and in the modernization and national expansion of the state system. And the Vorwärts remarked: The fresh conclusion of commercial treaties, which will form an important part of the future peace negotiations, will meet with expert treatment from Helfferich. In colonial questions, also, the settlement of which will assuredly play an equally important role, Herr Helfferich has acquired special knowledge in his former capacity as an official at the colonial office, and as director of the Anatolian railway, and governor of the Deutsche Bank with its great interests in Asia. As Herr Helfferich has undoubtedly not lost touch with financial and banking circles, it added, and may, moreover, be described as the candidate of those circles, his appointment to the most important office in the state indicates at the same time the trend of the peace policy followed by Bethmann-Hollweg's government.

HOLLAND AND MOROCCO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The French minister at The Hague and the Dutch minister for foreign affairs signed an agreement on Nov. 26 by which the Dutch government renounces on behalf of its consuls and its subjects the benefits of capitulation privileges in the French zone of the Sherifian empire. The cases which are in course of being heard before the Dutch consular tribunals will be judged by these tribunals, but no further Dutch protection will be granted. All cases will in future be dealt with by French tribunals.

BRITISH ATTITUDE ON BOSNIAN CRISIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As reported in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the Foreign Office has issued a statement of facts with regard to the attitude of Great Britain in the Bosnian crisis about which the German Chancellor recently made allegations which the German government are attempting to support.

Austria, by a stroke of the pen, states the Foreign Office communiqué, annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina and thereby arbitrarily altered an international Treaty. Great Britain protested against this action and declined to recognize it until the other Powers who were parties to the treaty should do so. But she was not one of the Powers most directly interested and it was not for her to play a leading rôle; the diplomatic records in the Foreign Office are concerned rather with the action of other Powers more directly interested at the time, and cannot therefore be published in extenso, but an examination of them contains sufficient to disprove the charge made by the German Chancellor.

The first part of that charge is as follows:

"In the Bosnian crisis Germany averted war. Great Britain showed displeasure at this in Petrograd."

An attempt is made to support this by extracts from dispatches from the German ambassador, based partly on gossip of the conversation of Sir A. Nicolson, then ambassador at Petrograd, at the dinner table.

Sir A. Nicolson is positive that the gossip as to his dinner-table conversation is not true. It appears from papers in the foreign office that some charge was made by the German Chancellor during the Bosnian crisis that the attitude of the British embassy at Petrograd was not such as to promote peace; this was brought to Sir A. Nicolson's notice and in a private letter to Sir E. Grey on March 9, 1909, he writes:

"I know perfectly well, as it has been mentioned to me from one or two quarters, that there is an impression that I encourage him (the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs) in an anti-German and anti-Austrian line of policy. This is absolutely untrue. I have spoken freely to Iswolsky as to the difficulties which d'Aehrenthal has created, but I have never gone further than was justifiable or indeed beyond what has been said in London to Metternich and Mensdorff. I have never urged him to adopt a line which might widen the breach between him and Vienna."

This was the line consistently followed by Sir A. Nicolson throughout.

It remains to deal with the charge against Sir E. Grey.

The special charge made by the chancellor against him personally is as follows:

"Sir E. Grey declared the belief that British public opinion would have approved war by Great Britain on Russia's side."

Sir E. Grey never made such a statement with reference to the Bosnian crisis at a dinner table or elsewhere. In a review of the situation sent by him to Sir A. Nicolson on Feb. 27, 1909, the following passages occur:

"Nothing except economic concessions can be obtained for Serbia without a successful war. Unless Serbia renounces territorial claims there will be war. I understood from M. Iswolsky in October that these claims would probably have to be abandoned in the end. I made it clear that we would support Russia in getting what could be obtained by diplomatic support, but that we would not press things to the point of war." And again:

"We are of opinion that to risk for Serbian territorial claims a war which might eventually involve the greater part of the continent of Europe must be out of all proportion to the interests at stake."

The statement respecting Sir E. Grey made by the German Chancellor and supported by extracts from dispatches of German Ambassadors, based apparently on untrue hearsay or malicious gossip at the time, is absolutely false and deserves what has been said of it in the House of Commons.

The impression left by the records of 1908-9 is that war was averted in 1909 because Russia was reluctant to press Serbian territorial claims against Austria to the point of European war. This point of view was also that of the British government and they never deviated from it. Had Germany taken a corresponding view in 1914, when Austrian demands upon Serbia were pressed to the point of extinguishing Serbian independence, war would have been averted then.

EXPLOSIVES FOR MINES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At the annual meeting of the Transvaal chamber of mines held in Johannesburg recently, the executive committee reported the arrangements had been made under which the supply of cyanide, mercury, and zinc is assured for the whole of 1916. The possibilities of effecting further economies in the use of these articles had been considered, but, so far, with negative results. A material reduction has been effected in the proportion of higher grade explosives used on the mines, with the result that the amount of glycerine absorbed in producing explosives required for the industry has been considerably reduced. In the opinion of the committee the industry has reason for congratulation in regard to the matter of supplies.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN JAPANESE AREA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a report to the Board of Trade, H. M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) gives some interesting particulars of commercial conditions in his consular district in 1915. One of the weak points in the position of recent Japanese enterprise, he says, has been the lack of capital. In Japan the bank rate has been high in recent years, and this has crippled the energies of many companies. For most of these the outbreak of war provided a welcome opportunity, for so far from struggling to make headway against imported articles, they are now busily engaged in exporting.

At the beginning of 1915, banks complained of a plethora of capital. Trade in the interior was stagnant owing to the sharp decline in the price of rice and silk. Foreign trade had been checked by the outbreak of war, which had caused the banks and traders to adopt an extremely cautious attitude. But the war was not entirely responsible. Owing also to the depression already existing before the war, much money had been tied up in stocks that could not be disposed of.

Foreign trade, however, rapidly revived from the early part of 1915 and money flowed in as a result both of flourishing export trade and of purchases on behalf of the allied governments. At the same time the attitude of Osaka's premier industry — cotton spinning—grew more and more optimistic during the course of the year. Dye dealers, while keeping up the fiction of the shortage of stocks, were able to bring in considerable quantities of dyes from China and are reputed to have made large profits.

Country parts were not at first so favorably situated, as the immediate effect of the war on them was to put up the price of material. On the other hand the price of rice remained comparatively low, though it advanced sufficiently to relieve the farmer. Silk recovered in the autumn, and was quoted higher than before the war. There was a considerable export of rice and cereals during the year.

Setting aside a few special enterprises which have been created by war needs, the industrial growth of 1915 was almost entirely a matter of the consolidation and extension of existing industries. It has always been the Japanese ambition to replace imports with goods manufactured in Japan, and in 1915 progress would seem to have been made in that direction.

Taken as a whole, trade conditions in the Osaka district during 1915 were highly satisfactory for Japanese exporters. The same conditions which checked imports stimulated exports to a remarkable degree, and industry benefited doubly—first by the elimination of competition, and then by the demand for Japanese goods which sprang up in other countries not in a position to manufacture for themselves. The excess of exports over imports kept money cheap for the greater part of the year at a time when trade opportunities were good.

A great part of the increased demand for Japanese goods was to replace German and Austrian goods, e. g., the cheaper class of knitted goods, woolen goods, cotton-piece goods, brushes, glassware, bicycle parts, matches and electrical fittings. In these and many other lines Japanese manufacturers could get as many orders as they could undertake. In the latter part of 1915 the lack of shipping became a serious problem, threatening to limit exports.

The uncertainty as to how long the present abnormal conditions will last has probably had a sobering effect on trade and industry. Prices are now so high that it is felt to be dangerous to carry stocks the value of which might conceivably be halved within a very short time.

FALSE ECONOMY IN EDUCATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ARBROATH, Scotland—R. Dickson of Edinburgh, president of the Educational Institute of Scotland, recently addressed the members of the Arbroath branch on the educational problems of the day, deploring in particular the false economy which, to save a few thousands now, would lead to commercial and industrial bankruptcy at a later date. The trained and developed energy and intelligence of their youth, he said, would be the best asset when the period of reconstruction set in; so that to listen to this or that cry for retrenchment and saving was really to run counter to true national economy. True economy must consist in the best possible use of the material at hand. What they would require in the post-war era was, not a less thoroughly educated people but one more efficiently equipped and trained, not only in one department of education but in all departments—university, technical, secondary and primary—and that training and equipment could only be secured if the foundations were laid now. A better education for all, and especially for the industrial classes, would involve the reconstruction of their present curriculum, greater attention to the relation between education and practical life, and the development of the intelligence, skill, mental alertness, and initiative of the individual, a deeper interest in vocational training, and a more general recognition of the true aims and objects of the education to be given in their public schools. The laissez faire policy in education would have to give place to one more concerned with the actualities of life.

CARRIAGE OF OIL RAISES PROBLEMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a sitting of the railway and canal commission in Parliament House, Edinburgh, Lord McKenzie presiding and the other commissioners present being A. E. Gathorne Hardy and Sir James Woodhouse, questions between the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies and American and other oil importing companies regarding the rates charged by the railway companies for the carriage of oil in Scotland were considered.

The Dean of Faculty, K. C., for the railway companies, said the commission had decided in June last year that the respondents were not entitled to discriminate against the American Company, and the discussion had been affirmed on an appeal to the second division. The inquiry now before the commission was whether the applicants were entitled to recover damages in respect of the greater charges imposed upon the applicants' traffic by the railway companies prior to June, and if they were, on what basis, and from what date or dates the damages were to be ascertained and assessed. There were two questions in the main which would require attention and discussion. The first was whether the Anglo-American Company was entitled to recover damages at all under sections 12 and 13 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. The respondents said they were not, and the applicants maintained the reverse. If they were so entitled, then the second question to be considered was what was the scope of the applicant company's pleadings.

The respondents closed issue with them on these pleadings and led proof upon them, and the whole controversy was as between the rates charged to the American Company for oil distributed from its Grangemouth depot and the rates charged to the Scottish oil companies on oil distributed from their works. It now turned out, as was shown by certain correspondence that had passed, that the applicants wanted, with regard to the recovery of damages, to extend the scope of their complaint so as to make it cover not merely the comparison of rates he had indicated, but all carriages of oil delivered by the American Company at any point and at any stage on the systems of the railway companies.

Mr. Horne, K. C., for the applicants, agreed that the wide question was not raised in his pleadings. He had endeavored unsuccessfully to have the inquiry extended to include the question in its widest scope, and he quite recognized that under the American Company's application the wider question was not a matter with which the commission could deal.

The Dean of Faculty said that his friend's statement meant that the commission had now to decide merely whether damages were recoverable at all, and if so, how and from when they were to be ascertained.

The chairman intimated that the commissioners were of opinion that the Anglo-American Company was not entitled to recover damages from the respondents in respect of any of the matters referred to, as they had not made an application to the commissioners within a year of the discovery of their alleged claim.

In regard to the other companies the inquiry was adjourned.

GENERAL GALLIENI

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—At the close of an article on the opposition which is being encountered to the secret session of Parliament, M. Clémenceau pays his tribute to General Galliéni. I should have wished, says the president of the Senate's Army Commission, to have spoken of General Galliéni, whom I held in high esteed, but I soon realized that it would be impossible for me to express myself freely on the part played by the former minister of War without exposing myself to the attentions of the censor. General Galliéni is the man to whose prompt decision we owe the victory of the Marne. History will remove all doubts on this point, declares M. Clémenceau. He is the veritable saviour of Paris. This can already be proved. . . . All those who knew General Galliéni have rendered this testimony concerning him, that he was above all else a man devoted to duty. Such as he was in Paris at the time of the German offensive and the retirement of the government to Bordeaux, so we find him again, when, in particularly difficult circumstances, he was nominated to the ministry of war. He was compelled to take sides in the differences which then existed and of which I cannot give the slightest indication without running counter to the censor. General Galliéni shouldered his task and never flinched. His relations with the army senatorial commission were those of perfect loyalty and trustful collaboration. If I am obliged to keep silence, M. Clémenceau says in conclusion, it is in order not to draw any comparisons between the part which General Galliéni played and that played by others. The time will come when the truth will be known. Henry Paté, who is, I believe, a friend of the present government, has been allowed to publish these words in l'Evenement which, emanating from my pen, would probably have been erased by the censor: "He foresaw the events which are taking place at Verdun. If he had been listened to we should not have been called upon to live through such tragic hours!"

AUSTRALIA URGED TO MAKE INQUIRY INTO AGRICULTURE

American Geologist Says Mining Has Eclipsed Other Industries of Equal Importance

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prof. H. E. Gregory, geologist of Yale University, has recently made a tour of inspection of the mining centers of Australia. His general impression seems to be that mining there has rather eclipsed other industries of equal importance and scope and that more energy might be devoted to the development of agriculture.

"The real wealth—the last prosperity—of a country," says Professor Gregory, "lies in the land." He admits, of course, the real importance of mining: "There is nothing like it for giving a new country a start," but he compares the case of the Comstock Lodes in the state of Nevada. There, it appears, too much attention was given to the working of these lodes to the exclusion of agricultural development or of other equally important industries. The mine, however, petered out after a time, and the population having been entirely dependent upon it, gradually dwindled in consequence.

The government's recent expenditure upon batteries, drills and other machinery used for mining purposes, when compared to its outlay with respect to scientific farming and similar objects, only serves to show, according to Professor Gregory, the want of keener enterprise in other fields. Now that the war has given such an impetus to Australian manufactures, and that the difficulties of importation are so great, Australian raw products and resources of every kind should be exploited. Agriculture should, therefore, be especially promoted, as foodstuffs and farm products of all descriptions are now in especial demand.

Professor Gregory strongly recommends the Australian government to invest more money in the systematic investigation of water supplies and soils, climate and rainfall of individual areas, and especially of those more recently settled, or not yet explored. For this purpose he advises a corps of agricultural explorers to consist of chemical and other experts, who would be competent to give a proper analytical test to the soils, water, and so forth, and to judge of the products most suitable to the various localities. When your East-West Transcontinental line was surveyed, Professor Gregory told an Australian audience, there ought to have gone along with the surveyors men to study the water resources. It would have made a tremendous difference. The survey party should have been accompanied by experts who would have thought in terms of agriculture and grazing. The same applies to your Condobolin to Broken Hill line, or indeed to any long line.

The professor pursued his comparison with the United States, taking the so-called deserts of the middle section, or the central state, as it is frequently called, of South Australia, and comparing them with those of Utah, Nevada and Arizona, of which large tracts have been so wonderfully reclaimed. Some of them have been broken to seed by the Indians in a part where the soil is nothing better than coarse sand, where only sage bush and cactus had flourished formerly. Australia possesses some very able natural scientists. Professor Gregory advises that they be given larger scope for their abilities and the means for a thorough investigation of a given area, at least by way of experiment, and with a view to continental fields of labor later on. The American professor not long ago conducted a lengthy journey along the route of the East-West Transcontinental railway.

The journey, traveled by rail and camel, was over 300 miles, and the professor was greatly interested in the phenomenon of a tract of forest growing along the route, in spite of the fact of the great scarcity of water there, he was much impressed by the excellence of the construction work and with the food and housing conditions of the workmen. There is no doubt that the executive of the federal scientific bureau, which has received practical support from the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, prime minister of Australia and the federal government, will give every support to the professor's proposal.

FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Presiding over a recent meeting of the Franco-Scottish Society, M. Emile Boutroux, president of the French Academy, speaking with cordial appreciation of the efforts which the Scottish branch of the society has made on behalf of the families of French soldiers resident in Scotland, paid a compliment to that country which she should not forget. "In that country of granite," he said, "words are not mere words: "they have a profound and immutable meaning." M. Boutroux announced coming conferences, "the prelude to permanent organization," and the establishment of study sections. He alluded to the French reference library which has been founded in Edinburgh with gifts sent by Parisian editors, and stated that after the conclusion of peace a Franco-Scottish reception will take place at Toulouse, under the patronage of the prefect of the Haute-Garonne and the rector of the Academy of Toulouse.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE LIEBKNECHT CASE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Such papers as have commented on the decision arrived at by the Reichstag as to the Liebknecht case either approve or acquiesce in the verdict, although from that it by no means follows, of course, that different views would not find expression if they could. The Vorwärts, however, is quite unable to record its opinion of such matters at the present time, and the fate that befell its sturdy collaborator, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, in an effort to do so was hardly calculated to encourage similar ventures. The Leipzig paper printed a scornful article in which it was said that if Dr. Liebknecht had been a speculator engaged in exploiting the situation created by the war not a hair of his head would have been touched. It was promptly suppressed by the military authorities for a week on the ground that the assertion in question constituted "an extremely serious and entirely unfounded charge against the well-known sense of Justice of all officials."

Meanwhile, the Conservative press is frankly jubiliant. In other cases, wrote the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten à propos of the Socialist resolution submitted to the Reichstag, such resolutions are a matter of course. In the case of Liebknecht, however, one ought to rejoice that by means of military detention the country has been freed from him and he has been saved from himself. The Liberal press, as represented by the Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, acknowledges that it is very regrettable that the Reichstag should have been compelled to refrain for the first time from insisting upon its rights, and fully acknowledges the gravity of such a decision, but points out that it considered the charge against Dr. Liebknecht serious enough to justify such action. The Frankfort paper forbore to express an opinion as to whether the charge of treason were defensible or not, and its contemporary the Berliner Tageblatt has been equally reticent, merely remarking that the maximum punishment for "Landesverrat," an offence which in German law is distinguished from "Hochverrat," or high treason, is imprisonment for 10 years.

Meanwhile the Vorwärts was able to announce on the day following the proceedings in the Reichstag that no steps had yet been taken to proceed with the prosecution. It was unable, it added, to say whether a charge of "Landesverrat" would actually be made in accordance with the fervent desires expressed in certain quarters, which were influential it was true, but were "not exactly distinguished for the strength of their legal position," as Herr Haase had shown in the House the day before.

LANGUAGES IN GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The papers announce that Dr. Hillebrandt, a university professor, is to bring in a motion in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet for the compulsory and gradual substitution in a number of high schools of lessons in other modern languages in place of the instruction hitherto given in French and English. Dr. Hillebrandt proposes that the choice of these languages shall be determined by the particular circumstances of the province or locality in question, its geographical position, industrial requirements, and so on, and that grants shall be made to teachers to enable them to gain practical experience of other countries by means of travel. He also proposes that special attention shall be paid to oriental languages and customs.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

INQUIRY OPENED INTO CONDITIONS ON ISLE OF MAN

Only Part of British Empire to Adopt on Own Initiative System of Compulsory Service

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man — Herbert Samuel, the home secretary, recently visited the Isle of Man on his return journey from Belfast. During his stay, Mr. Samuel had interviews with the mayor and town clerk of Douglas, on the subject of public relief, and in company with the deputy governor, Dalrymple Maitland, visited the Knockaloe internment camp.

The conditions that Mr. Samuel has had the opportunity of investigating at first hand have been the cause of much discussion in the island since the full financial effects of a state of war have come to be felt. The Isle of Man is the only part of the British empire that has on its own initiative followed the lead of the imperial government in adopting the system of compulsory military service, and some of the inhabitants feel that on that account, and in recognition of the part the island has played in the national struggle, greater consideration should have been shown them in the matter of public relief.

The Isle of Man is essentially a holiday resort, and as such, was one of the first places to be affected by the unusual conditions which began at the end of the 1914 season. It lies out in the Irish sea at a distance of about three hours steam from the nearest port of Lancashire. Before the war, steamers ran to and from the island between Douglas, the seat of government, and Liverpool, Heysham, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast. Since that time, however, the only service to be maintained with frequency and regularity has been that between Liverpool and Douglas. Usually one journey per day is made each way for the maintenance of the mail service and the carriage of goods required for the population of the island and of the 45,000 interned prisoners quartered at Douglas and Peel.

One of the most useful services that the island has been able to render the United Kingdom has been the surrender of the greater part—about a dozen—of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's fine fleet of fast steamers, to the admiralty. When it is remembered that in normal times these steamers, some with a passenger capacity of 3000, run backward and forward at holiday seasons loaded to their full capacity, the difference that the war has made to that portion of the Manx population which caters to the visitor can be realized. The fixed population of the island is about 52,000, of whom 20,000 are in Douglas, the largest town. Other places of resort on the island are Ramsey, Peel, Port Erin, Port St. Mary and Castletown. Not long ago some of these places were mere hamlets with no accommodation for any but the "September visitor," but now they receive as large a floating population in proportion to their size as Douglas itself.

The popularity of the island is fully established among the workpeople of the Lancashire mills as well as the towns of the Scottish lowlands. There are distinct periods of the year when Douglas is patronized almost exclusively by visitors from certain towns on the mainland. "Scots week" and "Oldham wakes" are well marked days in the Manx calendar. There are few industries on the island, however, apart from those which provide for the wants of the holiday maker. The extent of the latter is indicated by a list of the undertakings which have attracted an increasing amount of capital during recent years, including the Electric Railway, the Isle of Man Railway and the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company. Of outside occupations connected with the visitors, the most important is agriculture. Even the lead mines have shown a tendency to decline and one important one has now been closed for some time.

On the outbreak of war the large number of naval reservists on the island were immediately called out and recruiting for both branches of the forces began. The Isle of Man Volunteers, whose status was eventually altered to bring them into line with the organization of the British army, were mobilized and were employed in various duties on the island itself, as, for instance, guarding the government buildings and the cable stations. Most of the crews engaged on the ships of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company went with their ships when they were requisitioned for the use of the admiralty. It is claimed that there is hardly a vessel in the British navy which has not a Manxman on board. All this military and naval effort, the record of which is claimed to be as good as that of Manchester, in proportion to population, finally culminated in the adoption by the Manx Legislature of the two military service acts passed by the imperial Parliament, one of them even being adopted before it was passed at Westminster.

While there is, therefore, no unemployment problem as regards men of military age, work has had to be found for women and girls whose usual work was no longer available. Parties of "hands" have gone "across" to find work in the mills and munition works of Lancashire, while others have not found it necessary to do so. In Douglas itself a workshop has been started by a local clergyman for the manufacture of woolen clothing for the troops. Coats for the interned prisoners have latterly been turned out here and the venture has been a great success. Still another new undertaking provides work for women and girls in the manufacture of aeroplane sails. Both these industries are housed in buildings which were formerly used for the entertainment of crowds of visitors.

Local tradesmen have not been slow in adapting themselves to the changed conditions and have reorganized their workshops, and installed machinery for purposes connected with the maintenance of the armies. Outside the chief town of the island the financial strain resulting from the absence of the usual visitors is not so great. The establishment of a large camp at Knockaloe has brought with it a small army of workmen. These, often with their families, have taken houses or rooms in Peel, with resulting benefit to that resort. Ramsey too has been helped latterly by the billeting of troops in the town. Among farmers in the island there is a satisfaction only disturbed by the prospect of a shortage of male labor for the fields. Agriculture has at no time been more prosperous, and the satisfactory report last published by the Isle of Man Banking Company is largely attributed to that fact.

Whatever has been done in the way of providing employment still leaves untouched the question of relief for the proprietors of the large empty hotels on the sea front and the smaller boarding establishments on the cliff behind. A great amount of capital is lying idle in these concerns, and meanwhile the rent and taxes must still be paid. It is not easy for proprietors to withdraw by selling their furniture, as this would mean a loss to them of a great part of their capital when there is so little demand for furniture. Many people are holding on for better times, but many more are reported to have left the island altogether. Much criticism has been directed at those intrusted with the task of finding a remedy for this state of things, and the insular Legislature and the imperial government have received their share. The Isle of Man enjoys a constitution of its own, and the government consists of the Governor, his council and the House of Keys, together forming the Tynwald court.

The possession of a modified form of home rule has without doubt brought with it many solid advantages in the past, including lighter taxation as compared with that imposed by the imperial Parliament on the United Kingdom. The cost of living, too, on the island, has been, and still is, less than in England. It is now recognized that in time of war there are disadvantages attached to the independence that has always been the pride of the Manxman, and one proposal has already been made, although it was rejected, that the island should be annexed by the crown and made part of Lancashire for the purposes of administration. The exclusion of the inhabitants of the island from participation in the benefits of the Canadian fund which was applied to the relief of the English coast resorts has also been made a ground for criticism on the part of some who apparently had not before realized the end to which a policy of detachment from English affairs might lead. What the British government has done in the way of relief, through the home office, has been to sanction, not a grant, but a loan, of £50,000 from the Manx accumulated fund to be administered for the benefit of householders under certain conditions.

These conditions, however, are such that the majority of townspeople are unwilling to avail themselves of the offer, on the ground that to burden themselves with debt at an interest of 5 per cent, with their furniture as security, would be no better than the present state of things. A grant, it is claimed, is the only thing that will meet the case. A royal commission has been demanded to inquire into the financial state of the island, and it is hoped that the visit of Mr. Samuel in person will be the forerunner of effective measures in the near future.

PROVISIONS IN BERLIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Berlin statistical office has published a report as to food prices prevailing in the middle of May, which the Vorwärts notes, shows even more gaps than have been visible in previous lists of the kind issued since the war. No figures are given, for instance, regarding the price of different kinds of meat, cheese, farinaceous foods and so on, and there are other products of which no report has been given for more than a year. From the figures presented, however, the Vorwärts has compiled a table showing the variation in the price of different articles since the war began, the prices being given in so many pfennigs per pound, unless otherwise indicated. The following are some of the items contained in the list:

	1914	1915	1916
Potatoes (10lbs)	30	75	65
Landleberwurst	110	160	240
Herrings (single)	7½	9	28
Table butter	136@144	188	280
Margarine	80	100	200
Salad oil	100	140	260
Rye flour	14	24	22
Wheat flour	18	26	24
Beans (preserved, 2lbs)	33	40	58
Carrots (pres'vd, 2lbs)	32	40	42
Cocoa	120	260	550
Chocolate powder	100	140	339
Sugar	21	24	30
Salt	11	12	12

But few articles, the Vorwärts points out, show a diminution in price, and for most the price in May, 1916, stands higher than in May, 1915, although at the latter date the war had already been in progress nine months, and had time to make its effects felt.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Newspaper Illustrations

Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K. C. B., C. V. O., commander-in-chief at Rosyth

DETAILS GIVEN OF FIGHTING AT VERDUN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received the following interesting account of the fighting at Verdun from a reliable source:

On the left bank of the Meuse, during the period from the 20th to the 27th of May, the enemy directed their principal efforts towards the region of Mort Homme. On 20th May they attacked, with troops estimated at three divisions, the French front between the ravine south of Bethincourt and the Meuse, whilst a less important effort was directed upon the trenches to the south of Haucourt. The enemy were unsuccessful between Mort Homme and Cumières. On the western slopes of Mort Homme they succeeded in penetrating to the trenches of the second line on a front of about 1200 meters. South of Houcourt they could make no progress. On 21st May, the struggle continued with extreme violence without advantage to either side. In the night of 23rd-24th May a German attack carried Cumières and one of the trenches to the west of it, but on 25th and 26th May the French recovered this trench, drove the enemy back, and occupied the outskirts of the village on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the region of Douaumont a severe struggle has taken place. On 22nd May the French troops carried in a single charge the first German trenches on a front of two kilometers, 500 meters to the south of the village of Douaumont, penetrated into the fort, and drove the enemy into the northeast corner. The position gained was held in spite of violent counter-attacks until 24th May when a Bavarian corps, sent as a reenforcement, succeeded in the reoccupying of the ruins of the fort at the cost of severe losses, and in recapturing the greater part of the trenches taken on the 22d. Meantime, the enemy were attempting to break through in the wood of La Caillette, but they were held back. On the 25th and 26th May, the attacks made by the enemy were very violent, but were all repulsed. According to answers given by prisoners taken in the course of the last battles, the German plans were frustrated by the French offensive action of the 22nd and the attacks made on the 25th between the wood of Haudromont and the farm of Thiaumont, and on the approaches to the fort of Douaumont had to be carried out by prematurely employing part of the German reserves.

DEMAND FOR WAR WORKERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a circular letter to the tribunals, Walter Long says: The occupations for which there is at present a most urgent demand for munitions work for men of all ages are the following:

Engineering: Millwright, fitter and erector (engineering); turner (engineering), excluding capstan and automatic lathe turners; planer (engineering) who sets up his own machine; slotter (engineering) who sets up his own machine; miller (on universal and slab machines) who sets up his own machine; grinder (on precision grinding machines); sheet metal worker (engineering), marker off (fitter, turner and draftsman only); draftsman (engineering, not tracer); coppersmith, examiner (fitter or turner only); viewer and gauger (fitter or turner only); tool setter for machine tools, tool fitter.

ROSYTH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The King has approved the appointment of Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K. C. B., C. V. O., to be commander-in-chief at Rosyth, in succession to Admiral Sir Robert Lowry, C. B., who had the distinction of being the first admiral whose flag flew at Rosyth naval base. All the naval establishments around the Scottish coast came within his jurisdiction. The cruiser squadrons with other sections of the grand fleet are the chief defense of the coasts, but they do not come within the scheme which is technically called coast defense. For this purpose Scotland is divided into six districts, each commanded by a rear admiral or a senior naval officer. Rosyth is the center and headquarters of the home defense scheme. It has the biggest basin in the United Kingdom, covering 56 acres. The big lock, measuring 850 feet, and with a draft of 55 feet is another feature of the new dockyard. It is at the present moment a scene of great activity, and employs from 12,000 to 13,000 workmen.

PRESERVING OLD PARIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—At the recent sitting of the committee formed for the purpose of rescuing what is left of old Paris from the pickaxes of the housebreakers, in view of the extension works which are contemplated after the war, a recommendation was made by M. Bonnier, general inspector of architecture. He advised that in each district a list should be made of the streets in which old buildings or portions of old buildings exist. The list would also include a plan of such buildings and all information obtainable as to their origin and history, the former names borne by the street, and any indications furnished to the compiler of the list by the "vieux Paris" commission. The inventory having been made, the commission would request the municipal council to deliberate on the ways and means by which the preservation of the old buildings could be effected. M. Delanney, the prefect of the Seine, approved the report, pointing out that the work needed to be put in hand at once, since at the close of the war, the making of new roads and the general development of Paris, would be proceeded with, and the protection of old buildings would be very necessary if Paris was not to be deprived of all its architectural antiquities.

BRITISH TO AID FRENCH FARMERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—As president of the Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund, the Duke of Portland has received a letter from M. Meline, French minister of agriculture, conveying the thanks of the French farming industry to the British farmers who through the medium of the fund have sent gifts of live stock, implements and seeds to the French peasants who have suffered from the war. M. Meline states that the efforts of the committee have greatly touched the hearts of all French people and have been watched with grateful approval by the French government. The work of the committee, he adds, affords another proof of the reciprocal sentiments of help and confidence which animate the two countries and which bind still more closely the ties already uniting them. In his reply the Duke of Portland thanks the French minister for expressing the cordial sentiments of the nation, and assures him that agriculturists in England feel it an honor to be associated in the movement for assisting the farmers of the devastated countries of their brave allies.

BALKAN LEAGUE SCHEME FAVORED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwürts has reproduced an article on the future of the Balkans written recently for a Bulgarian labor organ by M. D. Vlagojeff, the well-known leader of the extreme Left of the Bulgarian Social Democratic party, who clearly sees no hope of salvation for the Balkans except from a reformation of the Balkan League.

The fire of the European war, M. Vlagojeff wrote, broke out in and on account of the Balkan peninsula. Situated as they are along the road taken by the capitalist states in their efforts at conquest, the Balkans have ever found themselves faced with the danger of conquest and partition among these states. That danger, however, was never so obvious and so imminent as it has been since the outbreak of the European war.

The situation is such, continued M. Vlagojeff, elaborating his point, that the alterations the war has so far effected in the map of the Balkans may possibly take on quite a different aspect. There is a possibility, for one thing, that the conquests of the central powers in the Balkans will increase in extent; but it is also possible that in the event of a peace being concluded that represented a compromise between the belligerent powers the Balkans might serve as the material for such compensations. All this depends on the outcome of the war and on the circumstances in which peace is concluded. In the meantime, whatever those circumstances may turn out to be, one thing is clear, and that is that the present European war will be incapable of abolishing the conflicting interests that capitalism has given rise to in the Balkans, that it will be incapable of solving the so-called Balkan question, and that in consequence the danger of the conquest and partition of the Balkans has not been removed. On the contrary, that conflict is becoming more and more acute, and the fear of the threatened danger must eventually render the Balkans utter slaves. After as before the peninsula will remain a hearth on which the capitalist states of Europe will kindle further conflagrations, unless an end is put to their efforts at conquest by the present war.

The war had clearly shown, the Bulgarian politician considered, that Russia had always pursued an aggressive policy in the Balkans, and he maintained that her acquisition of Constantinople and the Straits would inevitably involve the acquisition of Bulgaria as well, since the easiest road to both wended its way through the southern part of the Balkan peninsula and through Bulgaria in the first place. The Russian aims, he was convinced, would not be realized in the present war, but the menace they constituted would continue to exist so long as the Russian policy of conquest persisted, and that would persist so long as Russia continued to develop on capitalist lines and to feel the necessity for such development. Thus even the result achieved so far, quite apart from any further complications that might arise, had failed to solve the Balkan problem. As matters stood at present the alliance with Germany offered Bulgaria protection from the Russian menace, but that menace, as had been shown, had not been removed, and then, too, M. Vlagojeff considered, there was no doubt that the use to which Germany's capitalist idealists intended that Bulgaria should be put might easily prove a barrier to her own economic development.

In short, he wrote, it follows from the foregoing that the Balkans can only be saved from the danger threatening them if they adopt the policy recommended by the Social Democrats, that is, the policy of a Balkan federation. The events that have followed the outbreak of the European war proclaim to anyone who has eyes to see that the future belongs to such a policy, for the Balkan states themselves may pass away, but the peoples remain, and they will always strive for freedom, independence and democracy. Bitter experience, however, teaches that freedom, independence and democracy can be won by no other means than that of a Balkan federation, and the great developments that will set in in Europe after the war will influence the Balkan peoples in that direction.

WAR OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. René Viviani, keeper of the seals and minister of justice, and M. Albert Thomas, under-secretary of State for artillery and munitions, recently returned from the visit to Russia which they undertook in order to become acquainted with war operations in that country. They report that the impressions they received have been most reassuring, and that the information acquired will be of great value in promoting military cooperation between France and Russia. M. Thomas anticipates important results at no distant date from the great advances which are being made in the munition factories and in the preparation of artillery material. He reports that there is some difficulty in obtaining labor, but that the industrial resources of Russia are much greater than he had anticipated. That the government and the staff are cordially disposed to cooperate with their allies in war preparations is proved by the presence of the industrial delegates from the allied countries who are visiting the munition factories in Russia.

CHANGE PROPOSED FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—"Lysis," the author of "an open letter to Gustave Hervé," which appears in the columns of his paper La Victoire, continues his indictment of the present electoral system in France and proposes a remedy. He considers that the fact that 20,000 persons of varying professions and occupations are represented by one deputy, necessarily produces a type of deputy whose chief characteristics are lack of convictions, of scruples, a faculty for misrepresentation and an ability to talk. If it were not so, he says, they would not be elected. Even allowing that there are exceptions to the rule, it cannot be gainsaid that the men who get into power are the least worthy both morally and intellectually. It is ridiculous, continues "Lysis," to state that democracy has no better way of expressing itself. If we recognize the shortcomings of our voting system who can prevent us from pulling it down and building up a better one? In my opinion neither the lack of unanimity on the question of the reform of our institutions, nor the resistance of the present reigning oligarchy to a movement which threatens its position, can weigh one jot in the balance. One must have the sufficiently broad outlook to admit that the French people are not the same as they were two years ago, and that this war will have taught them some lessons. As for ourselves, if we ruthlessly criticize a system which experience has condemned, we are not of those who divide men into two distinct classes, the good and the bad.

It is quite certain, continues the writer, that we have entered upon a period in our history which favors the development of disinterestedness and good feeling. The necessity for unity among ourselves that we may save our country, not only in war time, but especially after the war, will inevitably impose itself upon the people. No one will be able to escape from this necessity; neither the parties of the Left nor of the Right will be able to evade it; they perhaps will not want to.

It is not only lately that the electoral system has come in for criticism. This criticism has been based on an essential fact which the Socialists will not be able to dispute, since they were among the first to recognize it, and it has greatly contributed to their success. The Socialists have realized for a very long time that the working man does not become aware of his interests as long as he does not form part of a party or a syndicate. It is this dominating idea which inspired the great Socialist organization; it does not apply to workmen only, but to all men who belong to one profession and have, therefore, a similarity of interests. As long as these men remain isolated and do not club together, experience shows that they are powerless to defend their mutual interests or even to recognize them. It is association which develops this capacity, because it obliges them to think, to say nothing of the fact that in an association of men there are always some clear-sighted ones who educate the others.

It is only necessary to recall this fundamental truth in order to illustrate the immaturity of the system of voting which herds together electors belonging to a variety of professions, trades and occupations and asks them to choose the same man for the defense of their interests. The solution of this problem can be easily seen. It consists in entirely reversing the present mode of action—that is to say that the electors must be classed according to their professions. Agriculturists, manufacturers, shopkeepers, employers, workmen, officials, etc., must vote separately in their own distinct categories and choose a representative from among their own number and knowing their needs. Let us suppose that Parliament remains as it is today—we do not indeed think it possible that the present constitutional mechanism should be preserved—it appears from a census taken by M. Charles Benoist that the number of barristers, doctors, professors and journalists who are our masters at present would be reduced from three hundred to thirteen, whilst the number of deputies representing agriculture, industry, trade and transports, employers and workmen would increase from 120 to 450. It must be admitted that this would be no small revolution.

VERDUN DEFENSE DISCUSSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Senate's army commission, presided over by M. Clémenceau, heard M. Briand, the premier, and General Roque, minister of war, on the question of the organization of the defense of Verdun before and during the present military operations in that sector of the front. The discussion was based on the questions put regarding the subject by M. Debierze, and the conclusions of the report of M. Henry Bérenger relating to the railways connecting Verdun with the interior of the country. A further meeting of the commission is being held at which the premier and the minister of war will give evidence on the subject of the artillery at Verdun. The observations of M. Charles Humbert have necessitated the discussion on this subject. The feeding of the troops at Verdun has also been made the subject of a question addressed to the government by MM. Chéron and Chapuis and which has resulted in a promise by the government that the measures demanded by the commission shall be taken.

LORD ROBERT CECIL PAYS VISIT TO FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—As mentioned in a special cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Robert Cecil arrived in Paris the first week in June. In the British Cabinet he has charge of matters relating to the blockade, and the purpose of his visit was to establish, along with M. Denys Cochin—who holds the same office in the French ministry—a permanent committee for the prevention of supplies to the enemy, in accordance with the scheme decided on at the recent conference of the Allies. This committee will work from Paris.

The Temps makes the following comment on the visit and its purpose. "The measures taken by the Allies against the commerce of the enemy are generally described as the blockade. This is a convenient term, but its meaning in this connection does not entirely correspond with its use in international maritime law. The conditions of actual war, the part played by the submarines, have induced the Powers which have control of the sea to bring forward certain amendments on the rules as they stand. The convention of London, which serves as their basis, has, moreover, never been ratified, and the Powers are in the right in introducing modifications.

The Allies, in order to prevent commerce by sea between the enemy and its allies, have made plans which must be coordinated, as much with regard to the enemy as to non-belligerents. The commercial fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary have disappeared from the seas. These empires can no longer utilize neutral navies to bring them what they want. Accordingly, there has arisen the necessity for surveillance which, whilst respecting the rights of neutrals, will assure to the Allies the benefit of their naval supremacy.

The unity of their views and their interests admits of a unity of action which will assure the maximum of efficiency to what is called the blockade of Germany, whilst reducing as far as possible the inconvenience of this naval action to neutral powers, and the friction which results from this inconvenience. This is the aim of the new committee which is being established.

GERMAN PRISONER'S LETTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The following is part of a letter issued by the Press Bureau. The document is the translation of a letter addressed by a German prisoner to his relatives. The letter is written from a British hospital:

"In a British Hospital, 12. 5. 16.

"My Dear M——, My Dear Children, My Dear Mother—How terribly will the expression 'prisoner' echo in your ears. But your anxiety will be needless, for to tell the truth I have hitherto not been treated as a prisoner, but have received nothing but love and care for my wounds. Therefore, my dear ones, respect our enemies. I always had a great dread of falling into English hands, but now that fate has overcome me I have learned better and I see no trace of anything but tender love on the part of my former enemies. Do you therefore show nothing but kindness towards our wounded enemies, particularly Englishmen, if you happen to meet any on your journeys; treat them kindly and remember how much they are doing for me here.

"(Signed) ——,

"Of the Reserve Infantry Regiment."

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WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U. S. TROOPS IN MEXICO URGED

Boston Meeting of American Union Against Militarism Seeks Arbitration of Difficulties, Pledge Against Conquest

Urging upon President Wilson the recall from Mexican territory of all United States troops and the submission of present differences to arbitration and petitioning Congress for passage of a resolution against ever taking land by conquest, two resolutions were passed at a meeting of several hundred Boston citizens last night in Faneuil hall, held under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism.

The resolutions read:

"We citizens in Boston, assembled in Faneuil hall, July 2, thank President Wilson for heeding the public protest against unnecessary war. We urge that the soldiers on the punitive expedition be withdrawn and that distracted Mexico be helped to solve her difficulties by joint action with Latin-American republics.

"We citizens in Boston, assembled in mass meeting in Faneuil hall, urge Congress to pledge that the United States shall never take land by conquest.

Dr. John Willis Slaughter, lecturer at Clark University and Oxford, England, was introduced by Moorfield Storey, former president of the American Bar Association and organizer of the Anti-Imperialist League, as the first speaker of the evening.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Storey said that as a nation the United States has nothing to gain and everything to lose by a war with Mexico.

Declaring that Mexico and the Mexicans have had their most valuable possessions—their land—taken from them by questionable methods of capitalists of other nations, the United States included, and that all South America would regard any invasion or war with the smaller nation merely as an attempt to gain more concessions and validate those already held in the country, Dr. John W. Slaughter gave first-hand experiences in Mexico since the recognition of the provisional government by the United States.

He said that Germany is bound to lose many of her markets of the world because of the war she is now waging in Europe, and that if the United States declared a war with Mexico and invaded her territory the markets of South America would be closed to her trade for generations to come.

Knowing General Carranza, and having traveled with him just after the recognition of his party by the United States, Dr. Slaughter gave an interesting view of conditions in Mexico at the time of Carranza's rise to power and told of the reforms, known as the reforms of Guadeloupe, which he hopes to establish. Throughout his entire talk he had nothing but praise for the provisional President of whom, he said, the people of the United States know little.

If one should ask any common soldier for what he is fighting in Mexico, said Dr. Slaughter, he would invariably answer, "for my land." Until this day of big land holders began, Mexico was a country of municipal ownership of land, of the old Indian system. Then capital came in, said the speaker, and through the expenditure of money among officials at Mexico City entire villages soon were involved hopelessly in litigation, only to come out minus their land and in some cases with the citizens bound to the capitalists with contracts which amounted to almost serfdom.

"The program of General Carranza," he continued, "contains reforms of the present land owning conditions as one of its principal factors, and though he does not look favorably upon confiscation it is possible that certain great estates will be confiscated and divided or returned to their original owners. This will be done only where it can be shown there is some doubt as to the fairness with which the titles to the land were secured.

"I was given copies of the contracts of Lord Cowdray's company by which they obtained right to exploit for oil under all government lands, under all mountain lands, under all untilled lands, under all marsh-lands, both fresh and salt, throughout the whole country.

"The Mexicans believe that the United States merely wishes to get these present European concession-holders out of the country so that they may take over all the land for themselves, thereby not helping the Mexicans, for slavery to one master in this thing is just as bad as to another."

If we go into Mexico, he continued, it is to validate concessions, which if they were taken away today would mean no loss, as they have paid for themselves several times over. In the process, he said, the United States would sacrifice the friendship and trade of South America for more than a generation.

"What it all means, a war or the invasion of Mexico, is the conquest of the country and the fighting of any European nation that after the European war pretends to be our rival for South American trade," said Dr. Slaughter.

Another speaker of the evening was the Rev. J. Edgar Park, who asked the audience if true patriotism consists in fighting for capitalists in Mexico. The greater part of his talk was based on the ethical point of the situation.

The resolutions were presented by John F. Moors of the Boston finance commission. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead told of aims of the society.

UNITED STATES FORCE RETIRES TOWARD BORDER

(Continued from page one)

patriotic demonstration. The city was quiet throughout Sunday and there were no anti-American demonstrations.

Bandit Chase Fruitless

Cattle Raid by Mexicans Near Ft. Hancock—Trying to Avoid Clashes

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Capt. LeRoy Eltinge, with two troops of the eighth cavalry, searched the country on the Mexican side of the river, opposite Ft. Hancock, Tex., Sunday for bandits who fled back into Mexico after raiding the American side.

It was reported he had returned to the American side of the river, having lost the trail of the raiders.

The best information obtained indicated that only eight Mexicans were in the raiding party, which drove off a herd of horses and cattle from a ranch 54 miles southeast of El Paso. All reports received at General Funston's headquarters indicated nothing more exciting along the international line than the exchanging of shots between sentries at Nogales.

All officers commanding the troops along the 1700 miles of border are cautioned to avoid clashes with the Mexican troops that face them, but the recurrence of such incidents as that at Nogales has caused staff officers to anticipate that something may happen at any time to further complicate the situation.

The first brigade of the Illinois national guard now is camped here and the second New York brigade has reached the Brownsville district. A regiment of the Vermont guard arrived at Eagle Pass and the second Kansas infantry was on its way to that point. The first Missouri infantry passed through to Laredo. The second Illinois infantry went into camp here and the seventh arrived late Sunday night.

More than 10,000 guardsmen last night were either at border stations or so near that they could be moved right to the line within a few hours. It was believed that by Wednesday the entire movement would be more than half completed.

Eight American consular officers, who have been removed from their posts in Mexico and who are being held here by the state department, have sent messages into their districts urging all Americans to leave the country. They acted under orders from the state department.

Committees from local women's organizations met many of the incoming guardsmen and served them coffee and sandwiches. Representatives of the Red Cross also participated in the reception of the newly made soldiers. The Red Cross Society has established depot headquarters here and representatives of the Y. M. C. A. have made tentative arrangements for representation in every brigade camp of guardsmen and in many of the smaller camps.

East to Send 50,000

Thirty-Five Thousand Men to Be in Camp on Border This Week

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Approximately 50,000 national guardsmen, from the states in the department of the East, are now in mobilization camps awaiting orders and equipment, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has announced.

It is expected, he said, that 35,000 men from his department will be in the field by the end of the week. Already at the border, or on the way, are 24,028 state troops. These men are divided by states as follows:

New York, 5643; Massachusetts, 5437; New Jersey, 4056; Pennsylvania, 3398; Connecticut, 2221; Maryland 1165, Maine, 1039; Vermont, 888; Rhode Island, 181.

Movement of militia units will be much slower from now on, General Wood said, but he announced that the remainder of New York's cavalry contingent would be sent south at once. The four remaining troops of the first cavalry, encamped at Van Cortlandt park, have been ordered to entrain immediately.

A telegram from General Funston was received by General Wood, advising him that the New Jersey units will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., instead of El Paso. About 50 per cent of the retired officers of the national guard are available for depot and other duty, General Wood said.

Division on Mexican Policy

Labor and Socialist Leaders Not in Accord on Mobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is probable that the attitude of organized labor toward the Mexican situation will be made officially at the conclusion of a conference being held by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in Washington this week.

It is reported here that officials of the federation do not sympathize with the anti-mobilization meetings planned by the Socialists and other factions. It is pointed out that none of the five organizations which stood sponsor for the anti-invasion of Mexico and anti-conscription meeting in Cooper Union recently was a labor organization.

James P. Holland, president of the New York state federation, has been quoted as saying that he believed the border of the nation and the lives and property of its citizens ought to be protected and he thought that the workingman would be found doing his part.

Meantime the Socialists are busy opposing war measures. The national executive committee has sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting against using soldiers for any purpose except patrolling the American side of the border.

"The Socialists," says Morris Hillquit, a member of the committee, "believe the troops sent into Mexico should now be recalled. The invasion was limited to a specific purpose, the pursuit of Villa, and what was in the minds of everybody was a dashing punitive expedition for a single purpose, not a continuous policing of Mexico by American troops. Intervention in Mexico has been urged for years by very definite influences for very definite and selfish purposes. If we go into Mexico the American people will be sacrificing millions in wealth and thousands of lives for the commercial interests of a group of wealthy American concessionnaires in Mexico. This would be purely a war of aggression, not of defense, and the most abhorrent suspicion in connection with it is that it is largely an incident of a political campaign."

Along the same line Socialists have been free to express their sentiments regarding the sentencing of Dr. Lieoknecht in Germany.

During a recent session of the Thompson committee, which is investigating public service corporation affairs, especially in relation to the dual subway contracts, the editor of the Masses, a Socialist weekly, was allowed to question August Belmont as to why that paper was not allowed to be sold on the subway news stands.

Positions of United States force in Mexico

Bases occupied by General Pershing's troops (shown by large black dots), reported now to have been evacuated for a more northern point along the line of communication (shown by black line of square dots) about 100 miles from the border.

Transport Bears Refugees

VERACRUZ, Mex. — The transport Sumner, with 650 Americans on board, sailed Sunday afternoon for Tampa. James Linn Rodgers, the special agent of the United States government in Mexico City, has advised Consul Canada that about 50 Americans are on their way here in a special car. They will be sent aboard the transport Hancock and held in port for a few days.

United States Flag Barred

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Visitors who went to Tia Juana, Mex., Sunday with their automobiles decorated with American flags in honor of preparedness week here, were stopped by Mexican soldiers and ordered to keep the stars and stripes under cover while on the Mexican side of the line. The Americans were informed that the Tia Juana commander has issued the order.

Shots Exchanged at Nogales

NOGALES, Ariz.—Nogales was aroused early Sunday by a fusilade just west of the town that lasted for five minutes. The firing proved to be an exchange of shots between members of the Carranza garrison in Nogales, Sonora, and an American sentry post on this side of the line.

Seized Bullion Released

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico—General Carranza has given orders for the release of 75 per cent of the 200,000 ounces of silver bullion recently seized by troops of the de facto government from the Alvarado Mining & Milling Company of Parral, a corporation controlled by Americans. General Trevino translated the orders to General Luis Herrera, commandant at Parral. The remainder of the silver is being held, according to dispatches, as security for taxes.

Boy Scouts for Home Duties

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the event of war with Mexico, nearly 200,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America are prepared to offer their services, through municipal authorities where boy troops exist. This was announced at the national headquarters of the organization. The policy of keeping out of military operations will not be altered, but the services of the scouts will be given along the line of civic needs.

Sailors and Mexicans Clash

GALVESTON, Tex.—Two American sailors from the cruiser Salem were wounded during a clash with armed Mexicans at Tampico last Tuesday, according to passengers arriving on the steamer Dade, from Veracruz. The passengers said that two small boats from the Salem approached the Tampico jetties Tuesday morning and were fired on by Mexicans from the shore. The Americans returned the fire. Two Americans were injured, they said.

Another Carrizal Survivor Found

EL PASO, Tex.—Another survivor of the Carrizal fight has been located. He is Corporal F. X. Cooke of K troop, tenth cavalry, who was brought into Juarez Sunday from Villa Ahumada and placed in prison. General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, wired General Jacinto Trevino, at Chihuahua City for instructions, and it is probable Cooke will be turned over to the American authorities today.

Many Would Be Aviators

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Aero Club of America announced Sunday night that more than 1000 applications have been received at its headquarters, here, from men who are anxious to enter the army aviation service. The applicants include persons in almost every walk of life.

Believes Mexico to Blame

New Chilean Consul in New York Explains Personal Feeling

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Carlos Castro Ruiz, the new Chilean consul-general at New York, and former assistant secretary of state for Chile, said Sunday that it was a mistake to believe that the South and Central American republics insisted or had even proposed that the United States ought to mediate its differences with Mexico. He said the South and Central American republics had offered their good offices for mediation to be used only when this country on its own initiative wished it.

As for his own country, Senor Ruiz said his government took the stand that the relations of the United States and Mexico were not within the application of international law, and therefore not a matter of concern to any nations not affected. He said the differences were not properly a matter of international law because when the government of one country is unable to maintain order within its borders, the results were the concern only of that government and the government of the nation or nations affected and must be settled by them.

"For Chile," said Senor Ruiz, "it is sufficient that your President has plainly declared that war between the United States and Mexico would not be a war of conquest and that the United States would not take any of Mexico's territory. With that point firm, Chile has no concern with the United States assisting the Mexican government in establishing a state of lawful order which the government of that nation cannot of its own power effect.

"Personally, I believe that Mexico is to blame because its troops attacked American soldiers who had done nothing to justify any suspicion that their purpose in Mexico was any other than that of helping the de facto government to do something it couldn't do itself."

Men for War; Women for Peace

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Telegrams declaring adhesion to the Carranza government and offering contingents of from 200 to 2000 men each continue to pour into the central government from various parts of the republic. As an offset to these warlike demonstrations, Mexican women under the leadership of Senora Hermila Galindo, editor of the newspaper La Mujer Moderna, are supporting the work of the Women's Peace Party of New York, and have corresponded with Margaret Lane of New York city in an effort to aid in bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulties now existing between the two nations.

CAMP WHITNEY IS INSPECTED BY ARMY OFFICIAL

Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General of Department of the East, Makes Two-Hour Visit to Framingham Grounds

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAMP WHITNEY, Framingham, Mass. —Under orders from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the East, United States army, Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general of the department, visited this camp this morning and made a two hour trip of inspection. All of the activities of the camp came under Colonel Chamberlain's scrutiny and just before his departure for Boston on his way to Ft. Monroe, Va., he said he had orders to render a report to Major-General Wood on conditions here. Though his opinion on the state of affairs was eagerly sought by officers and others, the Colonel begged to be excused from making a public statement, pointing out that he was under orders.

During his tour of the camp Colonel Chamberlain watched a bayonet drill and other exercises performed by recruits in their new uniforms. He inspected the kitchens of the various companies and tested the food. Later a visit was paid to the state arsenal, where Capt. William H. Wilson, C. A. C., as property officer, is presiding over the distribution of some 150,000 pounds of government stores. The camp officers later attended a reception to their visitor.

Acting under orders from Governor McCall, Adjutant-General Charles H. Cole, accompanied by two staff officers, Capt. George G. Stebbins and Capt. Frank M. Gunby and brigade officers made a thorough inspection of Camp Whitney. Following the tour, the adjutant-general announced that the situation was entirely satisfactory. He inspected 28 kitchens, tested the food and declared that all conditions met with his approval.

Marshal P. Thompson, chairman of the relief committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a committee arrived in camp today with a large number of supplies collected in Haverhill and Lawrence. During an automobile trip through camp Mr. Thompson and his committee distributed the articles among the enlisted men hailing from Lawrence and Haverhill.

The adjutant-general stated today that he had wired Brig.-Gen. Arthur A. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs at Washington, asking permission to order a battalion of coast artillery to Camp Whitney on Saturday morning to relieve the First Corps Cadets which has been doing police duty since June 24.

With the outfitting of the men continuing to go forward as at present, it is expected that the whole body of 2700 recruits will be completely fitted out by tonight.

It was announced today that morning and afternoon drills are to be held from this time on, and the recruits will be whipped into shape as rapidly as possible. As new batches appear, these will be gradually absorbed by the contingents undergoing training and in a very short time some very efficient bodies of men will have been developed.

Capt. W. R. Jayes was today appointed chairman of the military athletic committee which will have charge of tomorrow's athletic program. Thirty-six prizes are to be awarded, and there will be events from noon until 9 in the evening.

The following assignments of officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States are directed in an order issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, sixth infantry, brigade commander.

Capt. Philip L. Schuyler, sixth infantry, brigade adjutant.

Capt. Henry H. Wheelock, sixth infantry, brigade quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Vernon A. Campbell, C. A. C.; Second Lieut. Leo Coughlin, C. A. C.; Second Lieut. George O. Parker, sixth infantry, assistants to the adjutant.

First provisional regiment (second and fifth infantry), Maj. William H. Dolan, sixth infantry, commanding.

Second provisional regiment (eighth and ninth infantry and remaining detachments), Maj. Harry A. Skinner, C. A. C., commanding.

The second infantry has been ordered to take temporary duty at Columbus, N. M., according to a telegram received at headquarters yesterday. Adjutant General Cole requests that mail for this regiment be addressed to Columbus instead of El Paso.

Tomorrow will be a gala day in camp, for there will be sports of many kinds on the muster field and other events in celebration of the Fourth. Several contributions of money and prizes for the "boys" participating in the events have been made and Adjutant-General Cole is doing whatever possible to make the day attractive both for the recruits and for visitors. Preparations are being made to handle a record breaking crowd and the exhibition drills and the evening parade, in which will participate the First Corps Cadets, will, with the sports, make up a day full of interest for all.

The First Corps Cadets will end their tour of duty this week unless orders are received to the contrary. With the exception of a number of officers, the members will be permitted to return to their civilian occupations. However, they will be subject to the call of the war department. More than 95 per cent of this organization have taken the federal oath.

Today one battalion was sent to the rifle range at Wakefield for practice. The battalion includes new recruits from the muster field and members of the First Corps Cadets. It is planned to have as many men as possible become familiar with the use of small arms prior to their detail to border duty, and to this end targets for rifle and revolver practice are to be provided at the field in the near future.

Yesterday Camp Whitney was thronged by visitors, and officials here consider it highly encouraging that fewer parents are requesting the dismissal of their boys. A band concert and an aeroplane flight helped to enliven the day.

Conditions at Framingham are held by Governor McCall to be highly satisfactory, and the state's chief executive so informed Atjutant-General Cole following an inspection trip to the master camp. With the arrival at Camp Whitney of two more carloads of equipment the outfitting of the recruits is expected to proceed without interruption. A very few days will see a decided change in the muster camp, for already the daily training is having its effect, and it needs but the arrival of complete equipment to give the camp a true military air.

Word was received that all of the recruiting stations in Boston will be open tomorrow, and that preparations were being made to handle an exceptionally heavy enrollment. Yesterday there were applicants at the Charlestown station, East armory and the Commonwealth armory, and all of the men enrolled were said to be of high caliber. It is expected that the full complement of 1800 men desired to bring the militia up to war strength will be obtained during this week.

Twenty-four additional state militia officers were detailed yesterday for mustering-in duty, and were sworn into the federal service upon reporting to Lieut.-Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A. Their names and assignments are as follows:

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, sixth infantry; Maj. Thomas L. Jenkins, M. C.; Major William J. Dolan, sixth infantry; Maj. Harry A. Skinner, C. A. C.; Capt. Duncan M. Stewart, sixth infantry; Captain Porter B. Chase, First Corps Cadets; Capt. Henry H. Wheelock, sixth infantry; Capt. H. Stanley Cushing, C. A. C.; Capt. Philip L. Schuyler, sixth infantry; Capt. Michael J. Dee, sixth infantry; Capt. Thomas J. Clifford, C. A. C.; First Lieut. Thomas A. Ireland, sixth infantry; First Lieut. Cyrus H. Stowell, C. A. C.; First Lieut. Charles E. Akely, sixth infantry; First Lieut. Edwin M. Brush, First Corps Cadets; First Lieut. Edwin G. Hopkins, C. A. C.; First Lieut. Fred H. Rogers, sixth infantry; First Lieut. Aaron W. Hosmer, C. A. C.; First Lieut. Joseph T. Hurney, C. A. C.; Second Lieut. Schuyler B. Waller, sixth infantry; Second Lieut. George O. Parker, sixth infantry; Second Lieut. Leo H. Coughlin, C. A. C.; Second Lieut. George L. Prescott, sixth infantry; Second Lieut. Vernon A. Campbell, C. A. C.

That there are no grounds for the report that the government is to investigate the food situation at Camp Whitney and that both the rations and the service are up to the standard is the reply of Adjutant-General Cole to the stories of inadequate and unsatisfactory food at the militia camp.

The adjutant-general points out that the supplies have been purchased by the same men buying for all recent militia training trips and maneuvers; the food is prepared by those who have had charge of cooking at the maneuvers and that while the food dispensed at Camp Whitney cannot be held to be hotel fare it is the regular United States army ration. Those who believe the "boys" are not getting sufficient food are invited to look over the situation at Framingham.

Taking up the question of uniforms and equipment the adjutant-general said the difficulty has been in securing supplies from the government stores at Philadelphia. However, the issuance of uniforms is under way and a good proportion of the men have been supplied.

Seventeen retired militia officers have been detailed to the armories in various parts of the state to serve as recruiting officers in the absence of the company officers. The officers detailed and the armories are as follows:

Maj. Charles Williamson, Attleboro; Lieut. Fred L. Whiting, Charlestown; Maj. Peter I. Cannon, Clinton; Maj. George A. Kyle, Everett; Maj. Alexander G. Perkins, Gloucester; Capt. Ralph B. Hood, Haverhill; Col. Henry L. Kinkaide, Hingham; Col. Adelbert M. Mossman, Hudson; Capt. John G. Warner, Lynn; Maj. Henry C. Bacon, Malden; Capt. Henry F. Staples, Medford; Maj. John F. Kenealy, Natick; Col. Walter L. Sanborn, Newton; Col. Henry R. Morgan, Plymouth; Col. Charles F. Ropes, Salem; Capt. Charles E. Stearns, Waltham; Lieut.-Col. Edward J. Gihon, Woburn.

Custodians of armories were detailed as follows:

Adams, Maj. Sydney H. Cliffe, Ret.; Attleboro, Maj. Charles Williamson, Ret.; Boston, Col. Frank T. L. Magurn, Ret., Maj.-Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, Ret., Maj. Thomas F. Sullivan, Ret., Cambridge, Capt. H. Stanley Cushing, sixth company, C. A. C.; Clinton, Maj. Peter J. Cannon, Ret.; Everett, Maj. George A. Kyle, Ret.; Gloucester, Maj.-Gen. William A. Pew, Ret.; Greenfield, Maj.-Gen. Frederick E. Pierce, Ret.; Haverhill, Capt. Ralph B. Hood, Ret.; Hingham, Col. Henry L. Kincaide, Ret.; Holyoke, Maj. William J. Crozier, Ret.; Hudson, Col. Adelbert M. Mossman, Ret.; Lawrence, Brig.-Gen. William H. Donovan, Ret.; Lynn, Lieut. Walter G. Howard, fourth deck div., N. B.; Malden, Maj. Henry C. Bacon, Ret.; Medford, Capt. Herbert F. Staples, Ret.; Natick, Maj. John F. Kenealy, Ret.; Newton, Col. Walter L. Sanborn, Ret.; Northampton, Col. Henry L. Williams, Ret.; Orange, Maj. Phillip L. Barber, Ret.; Gardner, Mass.; Pittsfield, Maj. John Nicholson, Ret.; Plymouth, Col. Richard H. Morgan, Ret.; Salem, Col. Charles F. Ropes, Ret.; Somerville, Maj. Joseph E. Willey, Ret.; Springfield, Lieut. Frank S. Moulton, Chf. seventh Deck Div., N. B.; Waltham, Capt. Charles E. Stearns, Ret.; Woburn, Col. Edward J. Gihon, Ret.; Worcester, Col. Phineas L. Rider, Ret.

Adjutant-General Cole was a visitor in camp this morning. The question of horses was taken up and the adjutant-general said the deficiency in mounts will be made up from the regular army. When the troops left for El Paso there was a shortage of about 1300 horses.

The thirtenth provisional company, selected from all branches of the service now here, was formed this morning, and First Lieut. Daniel Sweetland and Second Lieut. George Seaman are to have charge. The accounting officer is to be First Lieut. George L. Prescott of the sixth infantry, and he will direct the equipping of the new contingent.

A conference attended by Adjutant-General Cole, Col. E. Dwight Fullerton, C. A. C., and other brigade officers has been the subject of much conjecture in camp. However, nothing was to be learned of the subject of the conference, though the hurried departure for Boston this morning of Colonel Fullerton is believed to have been one of its results.

More Funds Are Needed

Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association Urges Subscriptions

More funds are needed by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which is now busy distributing money and supplies to the needy families of militiamen and the association announces that those who wish to subscribe to the fund should get into touch with the treasurer, George E. Lee of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.

Waltham and nearby towns will be well represented in the relief parade tomorrow morning, when some 7500 men will march through Waltham streets. It is expected that some $2000 will be raised through the sale of tags in connection with the parade, and this will go into the relief fund being raised for the families of Waltham militiamen. Benefit performances at Waltham theaters are also expected to raise considerable sums.

A feature of the parade will be a division of young men of enlisting age.

Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose announces that $1000 has been raised already for the relief of families of militiamen of that city. A mass meeting is to be called in the latter part of the week, when plans will be made for putting the relief work on a permanent basis. A social service committee has been formed to send supplies to the Melrose men at the front.

The relief committee of Worcester reports that $2005.05 has been contributed for family relief.

Subscription lists are now being circulated in Medford, according to reports from that place, and Malden is following the same program.

Mayor H. T. Johnson of Woburn called a meeting of the executive committee of his town and $2000 was appropriated for the relief of families of soldiers. The committee decided that seven families were in need of immediate relief and money is to be turned over to them immediately. Other means for raising money are to be discussed at a meeting of the committee tonight.

According to John H. Oakes, member of the Governor's special committee on relief, now in charge of distribution of aid at 79 Kilby street, those in need of monetary assistance are beginning to find their way to the fund headquarters in greater numbers each day.

"Already today," he said this morning, "we have had many more than visited our headquarters all day on Saturday."

The distribution work of the committee is being done on what might be termed a "pay-roll" basis. In other words, the amount of money given a family in need of help is controlled by the sum given the wife for her expenses by her husband, before the call for the militia.

On seeking aid at 79 Kilby street, the dependents are given an application form to be filled out. These forms tell all the conditions, past and present, in which the family are and have been situated. They are sent, several times a day, to the mayor of the various cities from which the applicants come, and the approval of the chief executives of the cities is asked.

If the amount asked is deemed sufficient for the needs of the applicants, and all statements on the blanks are correct, the mayors will return them without change and recommend they be passed upon by the executive committee of the fund. If too much is asked or not enough, or if the applicant has made any misstatements, these changes are made by the mayors and the amended application returned approved for fulfillment.

The executive commitee then acts on the applications and payment is made. The committee believe that by this plan all can be given the amount of their application, if passed, within 24 hours after filing.

Donations are coming in fairly well, but as the number receiving aid increases, more and more will be needed for the fund.

The Red Cross Society are today installed in their new headquarters in the building at 83 Newbury street, formerly the Technology Club, which has been loaned them by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Here they have the entire building to themselves for their various departments. Fifty or more workers are engaged today in working on more of the shirt, pajamas and socks which will be sent to the border. And without a hitch the change has been made and everything is moving smoothly.

Mexican Resources Studied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a step toward ascertaining Mexico's preparedness, the war department has asked the customs division for information as to the exact quantities of arms and ammunition which have crossed the border into Mexico.

Photograph by Purdy

Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO TAKE RELIEF STEPS

With the purpose of making recommendations to the Boston Chamber of Commerce as to what course this organization is to pursue in aiding militiamen, a committee is urging all chamber members to supply information to the following questions:

Will your employees serving with the militia receive pay during their absence?

If so, how much and for how long?

Are their positions to be kept open for them?

Is your company, or are you, making provision for any other form of financial assistance for families of employees in the militia?

The Chamber of Commerce committee on aid to the militia is formulating plans for the relief of those dependent for their support on the soldiers who have answered the call to the colors.

An article in today's number of Current Affairs, the weekly published by the chamber, points out that the men have been away from work for some time.

"If there are some members of the militia whose salaries are not going on, or for whose dependents no provision has been made, this should be made known today. No time is to be lost in coming to the fore in aiding those who have lost their livelihood through their patriotism."

The committee, which is composed of Walter C. Fish, chairman; Grafton D. Cushing and Russell G. Fessenden, has communicated with chambers of commerce in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities of the country and of the more important cities and towns of Massachusetts to learn what action has been taken for the relief of soldiers' families.

It is expected that the committee will some time early this week have full information relative to the situation and will then be in a position to make recommendations as to the course the chamber should pursue.

A number of militiamen have their own business, and in many cases this is apt to be affected during their absence. This particular phase of the relief question is being given attention, though it is admittedly a problem very difficult of solution.

The chamber has offered its services to Secretary of War Baker.

Refugees Reach Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Sixty-four refugees, including a score of women and children, arrived here Sunday from Mexico on board the oil tank steamer Ardmore. Many were penniless and told how they had been lined on the deck of the vessel and their money and valuables taken by Carranza soldiers. A. R. Blankship, who owns a large cattle ranch in the state of Pueblo, said he thus lost $13,961. Before leaving his ranch, which he has owned since 1882, all his cattle were stolen by bandits, he declared.

General Wood May Command

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department announced today a division of the southern department into three sections under the command of General Funston, General Pershing and General Bell. The readjustment is said to be preliminary to appointing a supreme commander for the three departments. Gen. Leonard Wood, now commanding the eastern department, has asked a position commensurate with his rank, and it is possible he will be the man selected.

Fifty More Mexico City Refugees

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Fifty more United States refugees from Mexico City arrived here early today. They will join those awaiting transportation to the United States on the transport Hancock, now in the harbor. The transport Sumner left yesterday with 650 Americans on board, all protesting because the ship's destination was Tampa and not Galveston, as they had hoped.

Douglas Gets New Jersey Men

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The first of the militiamen from distant states reached Douglas Sunday. These consisted of field hospital and ambulance companies No. 1 of New Jersey. Additional guardsmen were expected soon.

CHILD IS FIRST CONSIDERATION SAYS EDUCATOR

believes, is the freedom with which a man can change from one line of occupation to another.

Democracy of education means equal opportunity and this means education adapted to individual needs, Mr. Smith went on, but in the elementary school there should be no differentiation of studies, even at the beginning of the seventh grade, for children of elementary school age need practically the same thing. The special needs of the boy or girl who leaves school at 14 because of economic conditions in the home, Mr. Smith thinks can best be met through continuation schools. If the boy or girl leaves school because the school does not interest him, Mr. Smith thinks there is something wrong with the school. But this applies, of course only to the average child. There are types of children departing from this who need specialized instruction.

Continuous educational opportunity Mr. Smith strongly approved. "We have passed the time when we finished our education," he says; "we should be always learning and should always be given opportunity to extend our education along academic or industrial lines." He is in sympathy with the idea of university extension recently adopted in Massachusetts and would give considerable attention to its development. But he must give it considerable study before making a statement regarding it as it is quite different from the work carried on in Maine where there is a state university.

The new commissioner said further that generally speaking he favors the limitation of elective courses in secondary schools, or a too-free choice of study subjects.

Concluding, the new commissioner stated that he was firmly in accord with the Massachusetts system and that nothing he said should be taken as a criticism of it for he had spoken in only a general way of education as education and that the flexibility he had advocated was to be shown in applying it to particular needs.

CARNEGIE FUND HAS NEW PLAN FOR TEACHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching made public Sunday a plan of wide scope for insurance and annuities for college professors in the United States and Canada.

The pension system which the foundation adopted when it was established 10 years ago, and which has consisted largely in the granting of retiring allowances to aged professors in certain colleges, has, it is declared, been found "unsound" and it is proposed to do away with it.

The faults of the present system and the features of the new plan were set forth in a report by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the foundation. While the new plan has not yet been adopted, the report in favor of it has been issued with the full authority of the trustees of the foundation, and some time during the year they will consider the question of putting the scheme into practice.

SUSPEND CONTRACTS OF THREE BANDS

Concert programs for the metropolitan parks will be continued this summer, although the bands of the fifth, eighth and ninth regiments, M. V. M., have had their contracts suspended by the members of the metropolitan park commission. The commission announces that the decision is made because many of the members of the bands are now in Texas with their bodies of the militia, and those who remained in the state are still a part of the organized militia and liable to another call at any moment.

This evening, the First Corps Coast Artillery band, W. A. Cushing, director, which is not affected by this action, will give a concert from 7:30 to 9:30 at the Boston embankment.

NEW YORK TODAY ENTERTAINING 20,000 TEACHERS

Opening of General Session of National Education Association—William H. Taft a Speaker of the Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—David Starr Jordan, vice-president of the National Education Associatoin, responds to the address of welcome delivered by the mayor, Governor and the state board of education at the opening general session of the National Education Association conference this afternoon. Dr. Jordan came on from Washington, where he is representing the American Union Against Militarism in a non-official conference over the Mexico situation.

Prof. W. H. Taft speaks this afternoon about "Waste in Modern Education." P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, discusses "A National Program of Education," and David Bancroft Johnson, president of the association, delivers his address.

Events tonight include a general reception at Hotel Astor. Registration has passed 20,000.

"Of greater importance than the question of the high cost of living is that of the high cost of wasting, but of greater importance than both of these is the high cost of ignorance," said David Bancroft Johnson, president of the National Education Association, in his address convening the general session. His subject was specifically "The Rural Home and Farm Woman," and he urged that the farm home be made more interesting, wholesome and satisfying by relieving the mother in that home of much of the drudgery of her work by the installing of labor-saving devices.

Some of the principal papers read today were: "Art in Home Environment," Henry Turner Bailey, editor of Something-to-Do and the School Arts Magazine, Boston; "Field Exercises in Relation to Agricultural Teaching," Mary C. Davis, Knapp school of country life, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; "The Farm Bureau as an Agent in Local Development," M. C. Burritt, state leader of farm bureaus for New York; "The Home, a Social Institution," Mrs. John M. Glenn, department of vocational education and practical arts; "The Control of the High School Library," Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis public library. Tonight Warren Dunham Foster of the Youth's Companion discusses "Organized Recreation."

There are so many sectional meetings and so many subjects discussed that only a few of the daily features can be mentioned here. Mr. Davis said in part: "Agriculture must be kept a practical subject. Nearly 5000 schools and colleges in this country now teach agriculture. Too fine a start has been made in teaching practical and scientific agriculture to allow it to lapse into the impractical.

"The culture side can be emphasized without losing the practical aspect. I maintain that the more practical phases are given to the students through field exercises with soils, crops, orchards, livestock, machinery, etc., and through laboratory exercises, school and home demonstrations, school and home projects. Field exercises may be conducted on school plots, school farms, at homes of pupils, or farms near schools. Exercises may vary in length from a few minutes, as in taking soil samples, to long-continued projects, as growing certain crops to test their values or the methods of soil treatment."

Mr. Burritt in discussing the farm bureau said: "Some fundamentals in the movement as exemplified in New York state are the following:

"(1) Local responsibility for and partnership in any plan for the education of adult farmers and the development and organization of rural communities is vital. In the farm bureau movement it is secured through the organization of a county farmers' association which elects an executive committee that has equal and joint power and responsibility with the representative of the agricultural college in the management of the work.

"(2) In approaching the problem in a specific community it is essential and the most efficient way to work through a community group and through local workers. This is done through a county advisory council with representatives in each community in the county.

"(3) If the work is to be permanent, local initiative must be encouraged and developed and local leadership further trained and connected up with individuals or organizations in such a way that the work will be continuous and effective. This is also done through the advisory council.

"(4) Experience indicates that the most effective method of teaching the best agricultural science, practice and organization, is that of the 'demonstration.' This is worked out in the farm bureau movement in New York state through local cooperators and the advisory council."

The control of the educational policy of the high school library, said Mr. Bostwick, should rest with the board of education and it alone.

"The Greater Thrift" was described at a council session Saturday night by S. W. Straus, president of the American Society of Thrift, as personal economics in the broadest sense. He said in part:

"There is a misunderstanding as to the scope and purpose of the thrift movement in this country. The lack of understanding lies primarily in the fact that, in the popular view, thrift means simply saving money. The difference between mere money saving and the greater thrift is the natural source of wealth and honor. Education taken in the sense of discipline is the foundation of all wealth and all honor, national or individual, and it is only through this process that we can bridge the chasm from money saving to the greater thrift. Saving money is one of the foundation stones in the building of a thrifty character—but it is no more the sum total of thrift than one stone is the foundation of a great house.

"The man who keeps a $10,000 automobile is a valuable citizen, if he does his duty to charity and humanity, because in using a $10,000 automobile he is placing a premium on skilled labor. The same may be said of a man who pays $50,000 for a painting. He places a premium on art. The man who maintains a beautiful home and costly grounds is, if he can well afford these things, a valuable citizen, because he is placing a premium on skill and progress. The point is that miserly methods are as reprehensible as are the practices of the spendthrift. The greater thrift is the happy medium. It is through those who have practiced the greater thrift that progress in knowledge, in art and business have been made. Both the miser and the spendthrift are alike stumbling blocks of progress. The woman who buys fine gowns and fine hats, who employs a costly modiste and who uses expensive fabrics in her gowns is not thriftless if she can well afford these things and lives up to the tenets I have heretofore stated. She might purchase a suit or a gown that would cost $20 and it would serve the purpose of the one for which she pays $100, but the $20 goes to unskilled labor; the $100 goes to skilled labor and a designer whose work is art. Summed up, the greater thrift is personal economies in its broadest sense. It is the art of true living.

"I believe the time will come in America when thrift—the greater thrift—will be taught in our institutions of higher learning, and I believe the time is near at hand when personal economics will be taught in the grammar schools, high schools and the normal institutions. I believe that at the present time we are neglecting to train our boys and girls to live up to this important function of good citizenship, and that nothing now in the curriculum of our schools is more important than the study of thrift."

HUGHES CAMPAIGN TO OPEN WITH SPEAKING TOUR

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes probably will open his active presidential campaign the second week in August with a 7000-mile trip to the Pacific coast and return.

The nominee is considering a schedule that will provide for a dozen set speeches to be made at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul or Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, possibly Los Angeles, and several other cities in the territory traversed. The program provides for a break of two weeks in the heart of the Rocky mountains. This would afford Mr. Hughes an opportunity to enjoy his favorite pastime of mountain climbing.

REGISTRATION AT SIMMONS

Registration started this morning for the various courses offered at Simmons College and will continue through Wednesday, when first classes in the summer school will be held. According to indications the number of enrolled students in the summer school this year will be somewhat in excess of last year's registration. One of the features of the summer courses will be a special series of lectures by Dr. Guy Edward Snider of the College of the City of New York, forming a course, free to the public, in sociology, financial relations and other economical subjects.

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PARK HEAD SAID TO BE ENTITLED TO GET SALARY

That John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department is entitled to the salary which goes with that position until such time as his successor is appointed is the opinion of City Corporation Counsel James A. Sullivan. Copies of this opinion were today sent by Mayor Curley to the civil service commission and to J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, and thus the matter of Mr. Dillon's status in the city government enters a new phase.

The park and recreation chairman's term of service expired on May 1, and he was promply reappointed by Mayor Curley. Following this, charges were made against him and as a result of these, the civil service commission issued notice that a public hearing would be given the case. The mayor, as soon as he got news of the pending public inquiry, withdrew Mr. Dillon's reappointment, and declared that he should hold over, without reappointment, until his successor was named. At the same time it was intimated that Mr. Dillon could continue to serve as long as Mayor Curley held office.

The next development was the request from the civil service commission to City Auditor Mitchell, that Mr. Dillon's salary be suspended until his status was decided upon. Mr. Sullivan then looked into the case and today gave the opinion that Mr. Dillon should receive his regular salary until his successor has been installed in office.

WOMAN BRINGS A MESSAGE TO THE ZIONISTS

(Continued from page one)

the Zionist movement of America the true doctrine of Jewish preparedness, the preparing of a Jewish army to fight for the victory of the Jewish cause. The work of Junior Zionism done by Young Judea takes the American Jewish boy or girl and bathes them in a Jewish atmosphere. More important than this, it takes the adolescent in his years of doubt and turmoil, stress and rebellion, conflicting loyalties and gropings after freedom, and gently but surely guides him through those transition years, leading him from the alluring path of defection to the high road that is hedged with Jewish interests, and leading him on in the end to Jewish rest, Jewish loyalty, Jewish freedom—to Zion.

"The work of the Federation of American Zionists has shown extraordinary development. But however brilliant this development may be, however successful our work may be, however widely it expands, it would none the less be intrinsically a failure without Young Judea. It would be building without an outlook grounded by the present. Young Judea pledges to us the ultimate success of our work. Young Judea pledges to us the future."

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, president of the organization, in the course of his address outlined the scope of Zionism when he said:

"The idea of Zionism is the will of the Jewish people to return to its normal life—its own national life on its ancestral soil. The ideal of Zionism is a great and noble national development through which the Jewish people will once more attain a position of honor among the nations.

"How does this interest and participation in Jewish life affect the relation of the Zionist to the country of which he is a citizen? As American citizens we regard it not only as our absolute right but as our duty to participate in the development of all Jewish interests. At the same time that we claim this for ourselves in America, we demand some right for our brother Jews in other lands. It is for this reason that Zionists have taken so definite a stand in asking for full and complete liberty for our fellow Jews wherever they may live."

Justice Louis D. Brandeis put forth somewhat the same thought earlier, in these words: "Zionism seeks to establish a home in Palestine, for such Jews as choose to go and remain there, and for their descendants, a legally secured home, where they may live together and lead a Jewish life, where they may expect ultimately to constitute a majority of the population and may look forward to what we should call home rule."

Among the speakers at the evening meeting were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Judge Julian W. Mack, Dr. Max Heller, Dr. Nathan Straus and Dr. Schmarya Levin. There was a parade of 10,000 children on Broad street in the morning.

In connection with the convention there is a special exhibition in the Hotel Walton which the executive committee considers highly important. It consists in part of various maps showing the towns in the United States that have contributed to the emergency fund of the provisional committee, or from which money has been received to be sent to relatives in Palestine, Russia, Austria, Egypt and occupied territories in the eastern war zone. The provisional committee has handled since the outbreak of the war over $1,000,000 involving over 30,000 items.

Religion in Schools

Conference of American Rabbis Consider Situation

WILDWOOD, N. J.—A fund of at least $1,000,000 for the protection and support of retired rabbis and other religious workers, was advocated by the commission on pensions in a report filed at the first business session of the central conference of American rabbis, at which more than 100 members were present. The commission will work in cooperation with one from the Union American Hebrew congregations in raising the fund.

The report of the committee on religious and ethical instruction in secular schools, submitted by Rabbi Louis Woolsey of Cleveland, was considered at the evening session. The committee was appointed last year to study the problem presented by the efforts of Christian clergymen and organizations to introduce Bible study and religious instruction in the public schools of the country.

The majority of the committee, it was announced, favored the introduction of the so-called Gary plan, because it "countenances no alliance between church and state," and would provide an opportunity "to drive out every semblance of religion which has subtly crept into the halls of the public schools."

DR. ELIOT HONORARY PRESIDENT

The International Reconstruction League, whose object is to abolish war and expend about $100,000,000 in rebuilding homes, churches and whole towns in the devastated sections of Europe following the close of this war, has chosen Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, honorary head of its American committee. The organization hopes to secure President Wilson as honorary chairman of the advisory committee of the association.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO COME OUT AS PROGRESSIVES

(Continued from page one)

have been perplexed by the disintegration of the Progressive party. Mr. Hinshaw quoted John M. Parker, the Progressive vice-presidential nominee, as saying to him that the opportunities of a Progressive-Prohibition party in the South were enormous. Certain Prohibitionists believe that Mr. Hearst belongs logically to the Progressive forces, which it is now being attempted to weld together. "Mr. Bryan," observed Mr. Hinshaw, "logically belongs with this group. He believes in the platform, but because of his past affiliations, doesn't want to leave the Democratic party this year. He told Mr. Poling recently that prohibition would be the issue of all platforms four years hence.

"The party is not jealous of leadership, but is exceedingly anxious for a big get-together of certain great influences that will produce leadership able to carry the cause to victory this year," concluded the chairman of the Prohibition national committee.

The platform will contain a straight-out suffrage plank, indorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It will advocate national prohibition by the use of all statutory means. Prohibition by national amendment is felt to be a step to follow a full use of the powers of Congress. Its labor declarations will be more explanatory than usual this year. It promises to be a platform for the great rank and file of the country, so the Prohibition leaders say. Something like 137 persons are now writing on the platform. Their labors will be unified at a conference held some time between now and the convention.

The Prohibitionists are hoping for a convention of 25,000 people at St. Paul. The Auditorium, with a capacity of 10,000 people has been engaged for the main tent. Overflow meetings will be held in the armory and the Masonic Temple.

Work on the campaign to follow has been in progress for some time. The Prohibition campaign this year is expected to be a rousing one. Its extent will, of course, depend to a degree on the man selected to lead the party and the coordination of important influences.

STRAWBERRIES ARE PLENTY

Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the state board of agriculture calls the attention of the public to the unprecedented situation regarding strawberries. The Boston market, he says, is filled with the very finest fruit. This morning 25 carloads from the Falmouth section arrived. There were eight or 10 more from the Dighton section. Never before was there such an opportunity, says the secretary, for buying these berries for canning.

New Englanders Delight

in Desserts made with **Sea Moss Farine.** The "Sea flavor" is liked by all. Wholesome, tasty puddings easily made. Delicious Blanc Mange, Jellies, Custards quickly prepared. Makes delicate, delicious food for the most fastidious; recommended by cooking experts.

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SAMPLES AND RECIPES FREE.
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COLLEGE TRENDS IN THE MIDDLE WEST

III.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Several of the marked differences between the state university and the private institution, taking for example a leading representative of each, the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago, were pointed out by President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago to a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in the president's office in Harper Memorial Hall. The subject came up in conversation about the vocational training of the University of Chicago. Dr. Judson also spoke of the aims of his institution and the outstanding tendency of the present in collegiate education: a remodeling and strengthening of the first two years' work.

The University of Chicago, observed its president, differs from a great many other universities in the importance of its graduate department in the general scheme. When the university was founded 25 years ago there was but one other graduate school of established significance in the country. That was Johns Hopkins. Most of the other graduate schools of today have gradually built themselves up. The University of Chicago came into being with its graduate school full fledged and a very important part of its aims ever since has been the equipping of its students to be specialists and investigators, teachers prepared by special study in their department and workers in original research.

"There is a complaint of long standing on the campus," it was observed, "that the university is primarily a graduate school and cares little about the undergraduate colleges."

"Yes, and if you were to be here 100 years from now you would hear the same complaint," responded President Judson with a smile. "I hope I shall never see the day—and that it will never come—when the undergraduate work of the university becomes the most important part of it, as at Yale and the state universities. The graduate schools are a very essential part of the University of Chicago. Some measure of the work we are doing may be indicated by a report I received a day or two ago from Professor Coulter of the botany department about the number of graduate students studying botany. It is many, many more times the number doing graduate work in any other institution in the country. Understand, there are a great many institutions which have more botany students than we have, but they are undergraduates. The Chicago students referred to are doing special work, studying for the Ph. D. degree."

President Judson turned then to the vocational work of the University of Chicago. It is comprised, he said, in the school of commerce, the school of education and the law and medical schools. The latter two reach back into the undergraduate college for their beginning work. The growth of the College of Commerce and the school of education has been very large, the other vocational work normal. The business courses have appealed to a large number of young men who thought they could get what they wanted there better than in the more cultural courses, while the young women in large numbers have been fitting themselves for teachers at the school of education. That is about the extent of the University of Chicago's vocational work. It is of course much less than that at the state university.

"The University of Illinois," continued President Judson, "has a large agricultural school. We are not naturally equipped for that, but engineering we could teach in the city to advantage. The difference in the amount of vocational work taught at the two institutions is primarily one of money. The state university has the bottomless purse of the state to draw from, and except in lean years when the state administration is taken with a spell of economy, funds are given to it generously. In the rich states the state university can do much.

"Our own funds are limited. Our budget this year runs about $1,700,000. That of the University of Illinois is $2,500,000. So, fundamentally, what we can do in a vocational way is dictated by our income.

"But granted the income of the two schools were the same, would the University of Chicago do as much vocational work as the University of Illinois?" President Judson was asked.

"No, it is not probable we would," was the reply. "The vocational work of the state university is called forth by the people of the state. The state university is required to give a training to as many as it can, in the lines they want. The private institution can follow its own bent. Such a graduate school as we have at the University of Chicago would not be possible—at least, is not now possible—at the University of Illinois, for instance. They are building up their graduate school, and so are other state universities, and in time the state university graduate work may become very important. But it would hardly be possible for the state university today to spend as much money on its graduate work as we do. Most of the state appropriation has to go into giving a large number of students an elementary college education or training in a large number of vocational courses. The people would hardly favor a very large sum being spent on the education of a few or on original research.

"Since it is a private school, the University of Chicago can devote a great deal of attention to just these things. We can pay large amounts to men who spend most of their time in original investigation and teach only a few advanced students. In this way have come about the discoveries of Professor Michelson in light, of Professor Chamberlin in geology, and of others of the university. I don't believe these would have been possible if we had not been permitted to follow our own inclination. Have you seen the original plans of the University of Chicago? They call for a school of engineering and a school of music. These are important vocational subjects and some time we shall take them up. But I don't think we shall ever go into vocational education to the extent that the state university is doing."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photo © Eugene Hutchinson

Harry Pratt Judson

President Judson does not note any distinct individual tendencies in education at the University of Chicago today. But he does observe a big change coming in the work of the first two years of college all over the country. The University of Chicago in company with other leading institutions is watching and helping to bring it about. The development, as Dr. Judson sees it, is scheduled to take place in the studies of the last years of high school and the first of college.

"The first two years of undergraduate college study is high school work and nothing else," declared President Judson decidedly. "The elementary French and German and other studies of the first years of college ought to be taught back in the high school, so that when a man enters the university he can take up college work at once, and not wait until his third year to begin it. Such subjects are not university work and ought not to take up university time. This is the new tendency I see in college education, and it is a revolutionary one. In our laboratory school we have shortened the course from eight to seven years and obtained more efficient results. We have been working along the lines I have indicated for three or four years. What shape the change is coming in is not yet certain, possibly the junior high school. But as I say, this is a subject that is getting the attention of other institutions, and is not original with the University of Chicago."

BOSTON IS READY TO CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY

Director Dever Announces That Program Is Completed and Will Contain a Number of New and Unusual Features

Official Boston is ready to begin the celebration of the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the declaration of independence. John F. Dever, director of public celebrations, this morning announced that every plan is completed for tomorrow's holiday, including the civic and military parade, which was postponed from June 17 till July 4.

There are several unusual features to mark this year's anniversary of Independence day. Among the new things on this year's program are the Bunker Hill day pageant, the open-air Shakespearean performances in various parts of the city, morning, noon and night, and the absence of any fireworks display in the evening.

Of course, as of tradition, the bells will be rung in all New England cities and towns at 6 a. m., 12 m. and 6 p. m. At 8 a. m. patriotic airs will be played on the chimes of the church steeples. The Boston official day will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, when Mayor Curley will raise the United States flag and the city of Boston flag in Boston Common. The mayor will speak a few words on the occasion. The Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans and boy scouts will take part in military ceremonies in connection with the flag raising.

The reading of the Declaration of Independence at the Old State House at 10 a. m. will be by Aaron Solomon Aronson of Boston Latin school, dressed in Continental costume.

The annual Independence day oration in Faneuil hall at 10:30 o'clock will also be an Americanization meeting, following the precedent established last year; with the oration by Joe Mitchell Chapple, the mayor presiding, special music by soloists and orchestra and an informal reception to newly naturalized citizens. School children will parade from the North End to Faneuil hall to be present.

There will be flag raisings and speeches in connection with several local programs, especially at Independence square, South Boston, where an elaborate program has been arranged by the Rev. Lucius Paige of the South Boston local committee, of which the chairman is Henry J. D. Small. James A. Sullivan will speak at the North End at 11 a. m. at flag raising exercises at Copp's Hill park. Congressman Robert F. Tague will speak.

The performance of plays and scenes from the works of Shakespeare in various parts of the city beginning as early as 10 in the morning and concluding at night are also part of the city's official recognition of the day.

There are three especially elaborate Shakesperean features:

In Copley square, at the Boston public library, 10 a. m., with scenes from "Julius Caesar," with band and trumpeters, followed by a procession of players and dancers down Commonwealth avenue to Boston Common, where the performance will be repeated at the Parkman band stand at 11:15 o'clock.

At Franklin park at 3:30 p. m., with scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Taming of the Shrew" and "Henry IV.," in addition to music by a chorus of school children, and orations.

There will be evening band concerts in different sections of the city. The only official city display of fireworks will be at Sullivan square playground, Charlestown, for which a contract was made in connection with the 17th of June observances, which was postponed.

District celebrations in charge of local committees will include patriotic exercises, games and entertainment for children on playgrounds, distribution of refreshment for children and baseball games, in all parts of the city with the exception of Charlestown. Two thousand South End children will have an all-day outing at Franklin park.

At Boston Common in the evening, a night festival will be presented at the Frog pond, beginning with a band concert at 7:45 o'clock, followed by scenes from "Merchant of Venice" and "Merry Wives of Windsor," with professional actors in leading parts. Thomas A. Wise will be Falstaff, and Mrs. Richard Mansfield will be Portia. Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman will direct the dancing. Edward Vroom will be stage manager. Frank Chouteau Brown is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

One of the patriotic features, postponed from the 17th of June, will be a program of exercises on Bunker Hill monument grounds, Charlestown, at 1:30 o'clock, including an address on "Americanism" by Mayor Curley. The parade in Charlestown is scheduled to follow.

There will be the usual program of athletics and sports, including a city athletic meet on Boston Common in the morning for registered amateurs; rowing regatta, Charles river basin; veteran firemen's playout on the Common, Gaelic football at Gibson playground and Commonwealth playground in the morning, city sailing regatta off City Point, starting at noon; city swimming races for men, women, boys and girls on Charles river basin, foot of Chestnut street, in the afternon, and children's games and sports on playgrounds of Roxbury, West End, Roslindale, East Boston, Forest Hills, South Boston.

Orations in connection with the Shakespeare plays are to be delivered as follows: 10 a. m., Boston public library, Arthur William Marget; 10:30 a. m. Franklin park, Arthur L. Barber; 10:30 a. m. Washington park, Roxbury, Frank S. Friedman; 10:30 a. m. South Boston, Kathyrn M. Donegan; 10:30 a. m. Wood Island park, Samuel Hootstein; 2:30 p. m. North End, Dorothy Hickie; 3:30 p. m. Brighton park, Alice Sullivan; 3:30 p. m. Franklin park, Gaylord Dubois; 5 p. m. Parkman bandstand, Boston common, address by John Murray Gibbon of Quebec, Ont.; 5:30 p. m. Jamaica pond, Richard Grant.

The South Boston local committee, Henry J. D. Small, chairman, is making plans along new lines for that district. For the first time the two larger playgrounds—M street and Strandway—will be centers for the entertainment and interest of children and their adult auditors. There will be morning games and sports in addition to events of historic or patriotic nature. At noon will come the distribution of ice cream.

At Franklin field in the evening a special program is being arranged which will include open air motion pictures of patriotic and historic nature fitted for the day. The usual band concert and fireworks will also be given.

Of course, there are to be night before bonfires in many towns and cities. Melrose has always had a fire and this year Charlestown is to have a big bonfire on the Sullivan Square playground at 8 o'clock this evening. Readville will start a bonfire at midnight tonight at Readville and River streets.

The Ward 17 Tammany Club is to have a flag raising at 10:30 a. m., and Mayor Curley is to be the speaker. The club is to have open house and plans to entertain several thousands of children of Roxbury.

The people of Roslindale have raised a celebration sum which was augmented by $100 from the Boston celebration funds, the Metropolitan Hill Improvement Association has charge. The school children are to parade and vaudeville and band concerts will be among the features of the open air entertainment. There will be a display of fireworks at night.

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Women's shoes, semi-annual sale

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$8 buckskin pumps; in dove gray, white or ivory; with bow-knot or decoration; Louis XV heels with plates; now reduced to 6.85.

$8 kidskin pumps; "Helen" model; washable; ivory, gray or white; also, in champagne, brown, dull or patent leather; at 6.85.

$7 Archmode pumps, 5.85

$7 pumps; "Alma" model; imported bronze kid, or imperial washable kid in gray or ivory; or patent coltskin; at 5.85.

$7 "Speedway" sandal; exclusive; cut-out Archmode model; imported bronze kid, patent coltskin, or dull mat kid; at 5.85

$6 Archmode "La Salle" or "Vogue" pumps; patent vamp, mahogany or champagne quarters; 4.85.

$6 Archmode pumps, 3.85

—mat kid vamps with gray cloth quarters; covered heels to match; also patent vamps, with gray or buff cloth quarters, at 3.85.

First floor.

Girls 2.50 pumps, 1.45

—ankle-strap white canvas pumps; sizes 7 to 11 at 1.45 pair; sizes 11½ to 2, at 1.75 pair; remarkable values.

LOWER PRICES FORESEEN FOR OKLAHOMA OIL

Increasing Output Expected to Affect Present High Charges—Operators Fighting New Taxation Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA, CITY, Ok.—After an unprecedented period during which Oklahoma crude oil has brought the record price of $1.55 per barrel with bonuses in many cases ranging from 20 to 80 cents per barrel, producers predict a decline in the near future.

Outlook for lower price in the mid-continent field is based on the constantly increased production, particularly in the southern portions of the Cushing, Oklahoma, field and in Kansas. Development in that portion of Kansas considered the state's greatest producing area, is still in its infancy and probably ranges between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels.

It is in the vicinity of Wichita, Kansas, that the greatest possibilities lie, judged from the activities of the larger operators.

There is one factor which may keep up the price of Oklahoma's more than 30,000 barrels daily production of oil, and that is the constantly increasing demand for gasoline, which many operators believe more than offsets the increased development.

Premium on Cushing crude oil which totals about 100,000 barrels daily, has been reduced in the last few weeks, to 20 cents per barrel and in other fields the premium is off altogether. A short time ago the bonus alone on the Cushing production was equal to the market price paid for oil from the southern Oklahoma or Healdton field—80 cents per barrel.

Barring premiums, it is estimated that the oil from the entire state is bringing the producers in the neighborhood or $13,000,000 a month. With most of the independent refineries stocked with enough crude oil to last several months, a falling off in this tremendous revenue is expected.

In addition to the possibility of a reduction in price, the Oklahoma operators are facing a bitter fight on the part of the state to enforce the 3 per cent gross production tax, now being attacked in federal court. In view of the fact that taxation has not been thoroughly and generally enforced against oil interests, it is deemed quite probable that if the courts fail to sustain the 3 per cent tax law, the initiative will be invoked in behalf of an even higher tax.

FOURTH OF JULY LAW ENFORCEMENT STRONGLY URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This year's celebration of Independence day will be watched more closely than ever before by public officials throughout the country, according to information received at the headquarters of the Safety First Federation of America in New York city.

The governors of several states and the mayors of many important cities have issued proclamations emphasizing the desirability of care on the Fourth of July. The observance of the forthcoming national holiday is expected to be unusually enthusiastic owing to the preparedness movement, the accelerated patriotism due in part to the European war, and more recently to the mobilization of the national guard.

At a recent joint meeting of the Fourth of July committee and the fire prevention committee of the federation various recommendations were adopted, including a request for a rigid enforcement of local ordinances regulating the use of firearms, fireworks and explosives by public officials. A campaign of education has been inaugurated for the benefit of parents, who are advised not to buy fireworks or to allow children to handle explosives, cannons or giant firecrackers.

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the federation, has been notified by many governors and mayors of their appreciation of his efforts to enlist their cooperation, together with that of the public, in advocating a safe and sane celebration on Independence day. The state and municipal officials have indicated their intention to call for a strict observance of the laws and regulations governing the use of fireworks and explosives in their respective localities on this national holiday.

N. Y. SUN APPEARS UNDER NEW MANAGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Evening Sun and the Morning Sun appeared today under the ownership of Frank A. Munsey. Coincidentally the New York Press, owned by Mr. Munsey, was discontinued and absorbed in the Morning Sun.

The Evening Sun, which depends exclusively on the United Press for its agency news, is a financially successful paper, having shown the highest percentage of gain of any New York paper in the last few years. Neither the Press, with an Associated Press franchise, nor the Morning Sun, with its own service, was self-supporting. The combination of the Sun's prestige and the Press' circulation in the new morning paper was one of the chief objects accomplished by the consolidation

UPHOLDS DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LANSING, Mich.—The state supreme court has held the Montieth "general deceptive advertising law" to be valid. The decision will have a widespread effect in that the Montieth law covers up many weaknesses in other intended pure advertising laws.

One of the greatest effects will be to give the state railroad commission power to prevent the use of the caption "approved by the Michigan state railroad commission," which many companies have printed on their securities to give them a better market and which the commission has been unable to stop.

Straight newspaper advertising is perhaps the smallest point covered in the Montieth law, said to be one of the most stringent laws in the country. The decision on its validity is believed to be a material aid to the tenure of the Michigan securities commission, which is now in the courts.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent contributions received by the New England committee for Armenian relief, through Henry D. Forbes, treasurer, have brought the total up to $52,021.86.

ROTARY CLUB FEATURES FOR BIG CONVENTION

Cincinnati Gathering to Be Devoted Largely to Amusements—Unique Entertainments to Be Furnished by Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"While it is true that men in about 250 different lines of business will secure valuable ideas for their business operations, the convention of the Rotary Clubs here will be unique, in that it affords a season for merchants, bankers, professional men and all other members to cast aside thoughts of their daily endeavors for a time and think only of amusing themselves and their fellow-members in a wholesome, stimulating manner."

In words to this effect R. E. Logsdon, publicity manager for the convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, summed up his idea of what the great gathering of men and women in Cincinnati July 16 to 20 means. The social side, or amusement features, of the conventions are being emphasized. Nevertheless the convention will afford a serious business side which has features that no other gathering offers. Rotary clubs of the country are formed of men from each line of business or profession in the particular locality. This makes the clubs representative bodies. By gathering together delegates from about 225 clubs from all parts of the United States and Canada men in all branches of industry are brought into touch with each other.

During the Cincinnati convention, each branch of business will have its individual sessions, really meaning that about 250 separate conventions will be held as parts of the main gathering. The interchange of ideas at these meetings is expected to bring lasting benefit to those in attendance.

About 7000 visitors are expected in Cincinnati during the convention. The delegates will represent about 27,500 Rotarians. While this city is making elaborate plans to welcome the convention crowds, the various cities to be represented are doing their utmost to provide novelties. One of the most important of these is Boston. Ralph Wells, secretary of the Rotary Club of Boston, was in Cincinnati recently to arrange for the coming of the Bostonians, while Lester P. Winchenbaugh, district governor of the district 1, Rotary Clubs, also of Boston, is in charge of the general arrangements for the New England delegation. It has been proposed that Boston stage a "Boston Tea Party" at an Ohio river summer resort, as that city's part of the program of entertainment.

Atlanta, Ga., is to have a watermelon party at the zoological gardens. Kentucky cities will have real Blue Grass horse races at Coney Island. Oakland, Cal., delegates will distribute special coins similar to $20 gold pieces, stamped "Oakland invites the world" and on the reverse a complimentary offer of a night's lodging at the leading Oakland hotel. Chattanooga will make gifts to presidents of all the clubs, the remembrance being a gavel made of wood from historic Lookout mountain. Toronto will send with its delegation a bugle band, while Texas will send a special train of 300 visitors.

DEMAND FOR HELP IN JUNE NOT SO HEAVY AS IN MAY

The records of the Boston state free employment office for the month of June show the demand for help was not so heavy as the previous month, neither was the number of positions reported filled as large as May. The records, however, show an increase of 65 per cent in the demand for help, and an increase of 35 per cent in the number of positions reported filled over June, 1915. During the last two weeks in June there has been a decided increase in the number of persons applying for work.

There has been a good demand for inexperienced factory help in the men's skilled department. The demand for metal tradesmen remains the same as previous months, and the building trades have not shown as much activity as other normal years. In the printing trades there has been a good demand for pressmen, but few calls for compositors. There has been a little demand for boot and shoe workers, while the textile industry has been flat.

The average daily demand was 106 as compared with 63 in 1915, 88 in 1914, 110 in 1913, 97 in 1912, 82 in 1911, 84 in 1910, 73 in 1909 and 48 in 1908. The average daily number of positions reported filled was 73 as compared with 54 in 1915, 73 in 1914, 85 in 1913, 75 in 1912, 59 in 1911, 62 in 1910, 54 in 1909 and 35 in 1908.

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WASHINGTON STREET REPAIRS ARE PROMISED

Public Works Commissioner Says Work Will Be Done This Year, Even if Department Has to Do It Out of Its Funds

Washington street is to be repaired this summer, according to Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, whether the United States Wood Preserving Company, which laid the wood block in 1906, will comply with its guarantee or whether the city will have to do it out of the few thousand dollars remaining from the $1,000,000 necessary every year to support the street paving division of the city of Boston.

The commissioner has asked the law department of the city to compel the wood preserving company to come to time and repair Washington street, between Beach and Milk streets. The company flatly refuses to go to the expense, claiming that the street has been abused, ripped open hundreds of times almost by the gas and electric light companies and the work of repair to these openings done so poorly that the whole street broke down.

City officials admit that the Wood Preserving Company has much to complain of, and the reckless system and lack of system under which corporations of all sorts are allowed to open Boston's streets at any and all times is spoken of as a mighty good defense for the wood block company.

Commissioner Murphy figures that there are about 6000 square yards of wood block to be relaid in Washington street retail district before the work will have been done satisfactorily. He says this work will cost the company or the city about $2.50 a square yard. The company's bond is some $20,000, and the work of repair, which will be tantamount to repaving, according to Mr. Murphy, will cost nearly $15,000. The wood block company declares that the city has not acted justly in trying to compel it to repave a street paved nearly 10 years ago and which it claims has been abused.

As some indication of the disregard paid to the street, starting with so important a thoroughfare as Washington, it is interesting to know that there have been no less than 163 permits issued for ripping up the wood block between Beach and Milk streets in the last four years. Then there have been more emergency entries made by the public service corporations. The Elevated has also torn up much of the street during the last 10 years.

The wood block company has assigned Coleman Bros., A. A. Libby & Co., P. McGovern, Central Construction Company and other concerns to make repairs in the street before this time. It is said that 10,000 square yards of Washington street's surface of wood block have been pulled up in the past few years just to allow corporations to put in gas pipes, electric wires and other underground service systems.

On Saturday night the wood preserving company notified Mr. Works that it was not responsible for repairing, under its guarantee, the pavement on Washington street, between Beach and Milk streets.

The matter has been in controversy since last December, since which time Commissioner Murphy says, he has been trying to make the firm live up to its guarantee.

With the refusal of the company to do the work, the commissioner has placed the matter in the hands of the law department. If the company can delay action until Nov. 23, 1916, when its guarantee expires, it is the belief that after that time it cannot be legally made to make the repairs.

The city already has attempted to notify the bonding company which bonded the United States Wood Preserving Company of its intention to collect from the bonding company for the repairs, but it is said that the bonding company has gone out of business in this state.

Commissioner Murphy is arranging to construct out of the general maintenance fund, another concrete road inside the city limits. It will be that section of Beacon street from the Newton to the Brookline line. The road is much traveled, and is at present in very bad condition. There are about 6000 feet to this section, comprising tbout 28,000 square yards. Heretofore the department has had to macadamize it about once every two or three years. Under the new construction the road is expected to last 10 times as long, while the cost will be about the same as macadam —$1.25 a yard at the highest.

Mayor Curley said that the new construction would be along the lines of the old Roman roads, which have existed in Europe for centuries, and are in use today in many ancient sections of the continent. This type of road was represented, he said, by the state road leading from Randolph Center through Brockton to the Cape. Zeigler street is said to be the only concrete road now in the city.

Y. M. C. A. BENEFIT FESTIVAL

A naval festival of unusual nature will be held this evening on Beaver pond in the estate of Amos A. Lewrence, Essex street, Beverly, as a variety of night before the Fourth entertainment, for the benefit of the Charlestown Naval Y. M. C. A. building fund. The program will include fireworks, a water carnival and various other forms of amusement. The fund, it is hoped, will eventually reach sufficient proportions to permit the building of a structure to cost about $300,00

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the purchase of whose invention of a wireless torpedo controlling device both the House and the Senate of the United States have agreed to spend $750,000, is a resident of Gloucester, Mass., where most of his experiments in connection with this invention have been carried on. With the payment of this sum he will turn over to the government exclusive rights in patents and secrets for which he might have secured a much larger sum from other nations. Mr. Hammond is a graduate of the Sheffield scientific school of Yale University, an institution for which his father, John Hays Hammond, the expert mining engineer and multimillionaire, has done much in the way of benefactions. In addition to this wireless torpedo control device, Mr. Hammond is the originator of a system of aeroplane patrol of the national boundaries; and he has devised many more effective methods of dealing with incendiary projectiles, which have been approved by the United States army ordnance department. He served as one of the delegates from the United States to the radiotelegraph convention held in London in 1912.

Frank A. Munsey, who has just acquired title to the New York Sun, has won his wealth through clever and profitable editing and selling of low-priced magazine literature. A native of Maine, and for a time a storekeeper and later a telegrapher, he got his start in the publishing world in 1882 with the Golden Argosy, a weekly for juveniles. With the profits from that he launched Munsey's Weekly in 1889. Two years later this was changed to Munsey's Magazine. In due time other periodicals, low in cost and popular in form, followed. A decade later he became interested in civic questions, and, to carry out his ends as a politician and reformer, he began to purchase newspapers. He now has the Washington Times and the New York Press. At one time he owned the Boston Journal. The Press is to be merged with the Sun. Mr. Munsey for a season was a Progressive, but, with Mr. Roosevelt, has gone back to the Republican party.

J. Linn Rodgers, special agent of the United States state department in Mexico City, is a native of Columbus, O. He was graduated from the Ohio State University and entered journalism as a calling. From 1889 to 1895 he edited the Columbus Despatch. Then for four years he served as secretary for Governor Bushnell. In 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him consul-general at Shanghai. In 1907 he was transferrred to Havana, where he acquired that knowledge of Spanish and of Iberian-American ways which has made him specially competent to serve at Mexico City in the absence of regular diplomatic officials.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M. P., was postmaster-general with a seat in the cabinet from 1910 to 1914. From 1914 to 1915 he was president of the local government board, also with a seat in the cabinet. In May, 1915, he became again postmaster-general, but this time without cabinet rank. This decline was only, however, on the surface, and was due to the difficulties of forming a coalition cabinet, one of the most difficult tasks, in some ways, that Mr. Asquith has ever carried through. Mr. Samuel is still regarded as among the most brilliant of the younger Liberals. His career has been an unbroken record of success—success acknowledged by political opponents as well as by political friends. Before the great Liberal landslide in 1906 he had proved his mettle and had added to the acute discomfort of the Unionists in those days by his lucid analysis of their tariff reform schemes. In this quality of lucidity Mr. Samuel has only, it is sometimes said, one superior, namely Mr. Asquith himself. It was, therefore, not surprising that he should be made undersecretary to the home office, a post which he held from 1905 to 1909. His skillful conduct of the children's bill in 1908, earned him a privy councillorship. In 1909 he secured a seat in the cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and then became postmaster-general, a post in which he carried out many important reforms. When, in May of last year, he returned to this post it was recognized that this was likely to be a very temporary arrangement, and that Mr. Samuel's great ability would be utilized more fully at the first available opportunity. His opportunity came in January of this year, when Mr. Asquith appointed him home secretary in place of Sir John Simon.

PROPAGANDA OF RAILROADS IN LABOR ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N .Y.—The national conference committee of the railways are spending thousands of dollars for advertising in the newspapers to place before the public their claim that the single issue at stake in the present deadlock between the roads and the railroad employees, over the eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime, is "whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial governmental inquiry or by industrial warfare."

These advertisements say that granting of the men's demands would impose on the roads an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year. The roads want the issue arbitrated by the interstate commerce commission, but the men claim that that commission is not a wage-making, but a rate-making body. The advertisements read, however, as though the only alternative to this arbitration plan, so far as the railroads are concerned, would be a general railroad strike.

PROHIBITIONISTS SOON TO SELECT NATIONAL TICKET

Discussions Among Party Leaders as to Presidential Candidate Bring in Name of Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts

Discussions among leading Prohibitionists of the United States concerning the presidential nominee of their party, to be chosen at their national convention at St. Paul July 18 to 21, involve more and more the name of former Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, who has been conspicuous through his efforts to get the Republicans, nationally and in the Bay state, to include a prohibition plank in their platforms.

Because of Mr. Foss' recent activity as a platform speaker in behalf of national prohibition and because of the general consideration given his name in prohibition councils, the impression has been created that he is a candidate for the Prohibition presidential nomination and he is so regarded by many of those in charge of the arrangements for the convention. When seen today at his Boston office Mr. Foss told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was not a candidate in the generally accepted sense of the word. He is not a member of the Prohibition party and hence does not consider it proper to seek its nomination. He declared himself to be out of politics.

However, Mr. Foss stated that he was more interested than ever in the prohibition movement. His interest grew out of his experiences as a manufacturer and employer of several thousand workmen through which he became convinced that for economical reasons, as well as on grounds of morality, national prohibition is a necessity. He believes the Prohibition party is gaining in numbers daily, and that it will poll a million votes in November. He continues to make public addresses on prohibition, and is urging his Republican friends to accept immediately what they will have to take eventually, Mr. Foss believes—an unequivocal stand for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. So far, his activities have been those of a Republican trying to get his own party to see the light.

Mr. Foss conceded that he was being urged from numerous sources to become the candidate of the Prohibitionists. Invitations to speak before gatherings of members of this party arrive frequently and, more significant to those who are speculating on his probable candidacy, he has been invited to address a "get together" meeting in St. Paul on the Tuesday preceding the convention. He had not accepted this invitation today and was not ready to say whether or not he would. He also declined to commit himself as to whether he would attend the convention.

The former Massachusetts Governor, whose break with organization leaders of the Bay state Republicans led him to offer his policies to the Democrats and as their standard bearer to win the gubernatorial chair at three successive annual elections, was seen at his office just as he had returned from a journey to Michigan, where he added to his stock of arguments in favor of national prohibition. He had started for Salt Lake City to attend the annual conference of Governors, and when notified at Detroit that the conference had been indefinitely postponed because of the mobilization of state troops, took advantage of his presence in Detroit to learn something of the prohibition movement in Michigan. From all sides he heard of the growth of prohibition sentiment, particularly among manufacturers and other employers of labor, and returned home confidently believing that Michigan will go "dry" when the question of allowing its territory and its residents to be exploited for the benefit of the liquor traffic is laid before the voters on a referendum this fall.

One reason that manufacturers in industrial centers like parts of Michigan and Massachusetts are coming to regard national prohibition as an economic necessity, continued Mr. Foss, was that they had tangible proof daily of the destructive effects of even a moderate use of alcohol on the efficiency of workmen. This loss becomes an important factor when every item of expenditure, human as well as financial, has to be reckoned with in this age of close competition. And the importance was heightened when it is realized that after the world war foreign employers will command hosts of workmen who, as enlisted men for several years, have been disciplined to keen activity and freed to a large extent from alcoholic habits. Then, there is the likelihood that Russia and France, having witnessed the benefits of prohibition of vodka and absinthe, will not authorize a return to the free use of these drinks that so impaired the natural talents of their people.

It is because prohibition is a great economic question that it is forcing its way to the front, in the opinion of Mr. Foss. It has a bearing on the economic welfare of the people equally as important as does the tariff and before many years Mr. Foss expects to see it playing as prominent a part in the campaigns of the big parties as has the tariff in the past. "The tariff has been a leading issue," continued the former Governor, "because it was realized by everybody that it concerned the welfare of the bulk of our people. Now, the prohibition movement has exactly as important relation. Investigations are showing more clearly that intoxicants act not as a stimulant to greater efforts and more efficiency but as a deterent, an antithetic. Liquors do not increase, rather do they impair the efficiency of the workman. And what sets back the individual, when considered collectively, injures the community as a whole.

"I began to realize something of the cost to the state of attempting to salvage or to harbor the wreckage of alcoholic indulgence when I became Governor of Massachusetts. There we were spending about $6,000,000 annually for our charitable and correctional institutions, a cost which, I found on investigation, was traceable for the most part to the use of intoxicants. The expense continues to increase yearly and the people have to pay more to cover the results of drink, for all the residents whether or not they pay taxes directly, have to settle through higher rents and prices set by those who do pay the taxes, for the increased financial burdens of the state. Gradually the people are coming to comprehend this fact. They will see that the saloon preys not only on its customers and their families, but also on the whole people."

The benefits of prohibition in a moral way are thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Foss, but he has made a specialty of the subject from the economic standpoint because his position as a manufacturer and employer gives greater weight to his statements.

The former Massachusetts Governor, who is now being so generally considered by the Prohibitionists in their preconvention talk, is a native of West Berkshire, Vt. He attended the public schools and for two years was a student at the University of Vermont, which, in 1901, conferred upon him the degree of A. B. and in 1912 the degree of LL. D. He entered the employ of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, a Boston machine firm, in 1890 became treasurer and general manager of the company and later its president, a position he now holds. He is also president of the Becker Milling Machine Company, the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company and the Burgess & Maverick mills, and a director of several transportation companies.

His early activities in Republican affairs brought him into conflict with some of the organization leaders and he lost two campaigns for Congress in 1902 and 1904 respectively. In 1909, Mr. Foss decided to take his policies, among which were reciprocity with Canada and a better opportunity for the people to participate in the selection of candidates for office, to the Democrats. As their candidate, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the fourteenth congressional district in March, 1910. In the fall of 1909 he was defeated as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor but in 1910 was successful as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate. He was reelected in 1911 and 1912. In 1913, running for a fourth term as an independent, he was defeated.

With this independent candidacy, the gradual return of Mr. Foss to the Republican ranks began. He took up the national prohibition issue and advocated this reform in public speeches throughout the state and elsewhere. His formal return to the party of his former allegiance came last fall, when he sought the Republican gubernatorial nomination on a prohibition platform plank. He received about 10,000 votes, nearly twice the number received by the Prohibition state party in recent years. His campaign for prohibition undoubtedly helped William Shaw, the Prohibition gubernatorial nominee, poll at the election the big total of 19,567, a vote that was sufficient to make the Prohibitionists a legal political party in Massachusetts.

SUFFRAGE PARTY SOUNDS JULY FOURTH SLOGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Just what the Fourth of July, 1916, means to women is set forth by the New York State Woman Suffrage party, as follows:

"After 140 years a new Declaration of Independence is about to be sounded for American women. Three political parties have declared that disenfranchisement of women is no longer to be endured. However grudgingly, however hedged about with political safeguards their statements may be, this is the real meaning of suffrage planks in the three political parties. For the first time in American history its two great national parties have taken this stand. These parties have turned the handle of the door to political freedom for women. There can never, in the United States of America, be any shutting of that door again.

"One year ago none of this was true. A band of faithful women went impressively to the foot of the Statue of Liberty on July 4, 1915, and read an appeal for liberty to the men of New York state, asking them to end the intolerable position of disenfranchised women, now classed with criminals and bribers. Even now, in the hour of the nation's peril, these women are allowed no voice in its protective laws. But a new day is promised.

"The women's appeal has at last rung through the state. More than a half million men answered it at the polls last November. It rang across the continent, and three parties have declared the appeal to be just. This is the first Fourth of July in American history that has even promised to be an Independence day for women as well as for men."

CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT MILTON, ORE.

MILTON, Ore.—Actual construction work on Milton's new Carnegie library which is to cost $9500 is expected to be under way within the next 60 days, according to an announcement by W. E. Putnam, chairman of the local library board, says the Portland Oregonian. The deed to the library site has been approved by the county court and was sent to the Carnegie board for final acceptance. On its return, which is expected within three weeks, bids will be called for construction of the new building.

OWEN MAGNETIC

"The Car of a Thousand Speeds"

At Last Real Motor Flexibility

One little lever on the steering wheel, moved with the pressure of thumb and fingers makes you master of a *thousand flowing speeds* in the Owen Magnetic.

The power turns on like water, and you pass from rest to 60 miles an hour with a swift, even, gentle gliding motion like the acceleration of a yacht gathering way.

Instead of the rigid, grating clash of metal upon metal, you have between your engine and the driving shaft, the smooth, steady pull of elastic magnetism.

All under the sure touch of the little lever between your thumb and fingers.

Here is flexibility at last, the ideal of motor engineers, sought throughout the years, from 1 cylinder to 12, but *impossible as long as banging gears intervene between the motor and the traction.*

The single magnetic unit which achieves all this, also provides self-starting, lighting, ignition, and *electric braking.* No other automobile makes such use of electricity.

The car itself is consistent in luxurious standpoint with this mechanical triumph. Models are by the master carriage builders of the world.

The General Electric Company—after exhaustive tests—has allied itself with us both in finances and manufacturing to produce the Owen Magnetic.

Exquisite bodies in stock—or to order.

THE BAKER R. & L. COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New York, Minneapolis, Hartford, Chicago, Kansas City, Toledo, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Columbus, Boston, Pittsburg, San Francisco

OWEN MAGNETIC

Touring Coupe and Roadster Models from $3,150 to $3,750

WOMEN GIVEN USEFUL FACTS ON HOME ECONOMY

Buying of Textiles and the Standardizing of Dress—Experts at Ithaca Discuss Printing of a Household Department

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ITHACA, N. Y.—The American Home Economics Association, which began its annual convention at Cornell University on Wednesday of last week, Friday devoted its attention to conferences on various phases of work and art in the home. The program opened with a report of the committee on textiles. Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, compared in a short address the various grades of toweling. She spoke of the fact that cotton toweling, although cheaper than linen in the beginning, will not wear as long as the latter, frequently leaves lint on glassware and china and does not always wash clean.

Celeste Schmit, department of home economics, University of Wisconsin, spoke on the methods of teaching sewing in the public schools. Merchants, manufacturers, designers, decide the color, cut, material and style of our clothing, and although we may be indignant, still we buy what they offer and pay what they ask. Education, however, will solve this perplexing problem of the home making of clothes. In Milwaukee last year 180 to 200 women gave up their Saturday afternoons to teach children sewing in the public schools from the hours of 2 to 5. Simple underwear and dresses were made, with the result that many untidily clad children were better dressed.

An address on the standardization of woman's clothing was given by Ethel Ronzone, University of Missouri. She said that a standardized dress for women should be comfortably short, reasonably full in the skirt, not too tight at the waist and of good wearing material.

Willard D. Bancroft, department of chemistry, Cornell University, spoke on "Chemistry and Cooking." The meeting ended by all members joining in an "old-fashioned singing school," conducted by Sara Buchanan Huff.

The afternoon session was devoted to conferences on elementary education in home economics. In the evening a humorous burlesque, a travesty on "'Hamlet," called "Omelet and Oatmelia," was given by the Frigga Fylge Club of the home economics department of the college.

On Saturday the editors of home departments on newspapers, magazines and periodicals, together with experts in home economics, met as a committee of 50 for journalism, in order that each might get a better understanding of the needs of the other. Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel presided. Mrs. Alice P. Norton, editor of the Journal of Home Economics, spoke on training the pen to keep step with the laboratory. Our students must be trained more definitely in writing. They must learn to put things clearly and concisely, learn to interpret their laboratory results so that the housekeeper will be benefited.

Miss Anna Barrows of Teachers College, Columbia University, was not present, but Miss Anna M. East, chairman of the committee of 50 for journalism, read a paragraph from her. "Our work," said Miss Barrows, "savors too much of the schoolroom and not enough of practical life."

Helen Louise Johnson spoke of the great necessity of authors boiling down their work and gave an appropriate little poem on this subject.

Dr. Langworthy of the office of home economics of the United States department of agriculture, read a paper on "How Uncle Sam Writes." Material for government publication must first be accurate, second be interesting, third be clean, and fourth be suitable to the purpose for which it is intended. Editors are too ready, said Dr. Langworthy, to use government material without giving credit.

Brief articles from Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, and Arthur I. Vance, editor of the Pictorial Review, in which both expressed their opinions on "filling the gap between the domestic economy expert and the editor," were read.

Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of American Cookery, said that all work should be tried out by the writer before it was published and only where articles were backed by good practical experience were they of any practical value.

Harriett Mason, associate editor of the Ohio Farmer, spoke on "Teaching Farm Women to Study Their Business." Miss Mason has organized farm women's clubs for the purpose of helping the women to do better work in their homes. Many community improvements have been brought about by these clubs and they now have over 2000 members in the state of Ohio.

Mrs. E. Von Bauer Hensel, editor of the woman's page of the New York Evening Sun, spoke on the possibilities of a woman's page in the daily newspaper. "A woman's page on a daily newspaper," said she, "should be woman's guide, philosopher and friend, and it is your home economics people who must help us make it so."

Florence Nesbit, field supervisor of juvenile court, Chicago, made a plea for the woman and family of low cost standards, and other papers of much interest were presented.

ASSOCIATION TO BE AIDED

EVERETT, Mass.—Jewish residents of this city are arranging for a mass meeting at which to plan a campaign to raise funds to remodel and furnish the new headquarters of the Everett Young Men's Hebrew Association on Clinton street. Morris Freedman has been elected chairman of the campaign committee.

NEW RECORD IN COAL PRODUCTS FOR THIS YEAR

Over Thirty-Five Per Cent More Bituminous Coal Mined in First Six Months of 1916 Than for Corresponding Period of 1915

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the first six months of 1916 was the greatest ever recorded in any half-year period. Estimates by C. E. Lesher of the United States geological survey, based on returns from over 100 railroads originating coal and coke shipments, indicate that the production during this period was 261,000,000 tons, an increase of 35 per cent over the last six months of the same year, and greater by several million tons than the record established in the last half of 1913.

Compared with the first half of 1915, the exports from the Atlantic seaboard during the last six months have increased about 10 per cent, and the exports to Canada have nearly doubled. The movement of bituminous coal through the Soo canal on the Great Lakes shows an increase of 80 per cent, and the coal used in coking has increased nearly half. Increased consumption by railroads and by the iron and steel and nearly all other industries has been a large factor in establishing this record.

From April, 1915, to January of the present year the production of bituminous coal increased at a rapid rate, with but temporary slackening in November and December due to car shortage. The output in January, 1916, was more than 60 per cent greater than in April, 1915, and the production in February and March, 1916, was nearly as great. Many large users of coal laid in stocks of fuel in anticipation of a possible shut-down at the mines in April because of labor troubles, and though there was not a general strike, the production in April declined greatly as a result of decreased buying on the part of those having stored coal to use.

May and June, however, showed successive increases, and there is every indication that the production during the coming six months will equal if not exceed the six months just past, and that the output in the calendar year 1916 will exceed 500,000,000 tons, establishing a new record for bituminous coal.

The output of beehive coke has increased from about 11,250,000 tons in the first half of 1915 and 16,250,000 tons in the second half of 1915 to more than 18,000,000 tons during the last six months. The manufacture of coke in by-product ovens has also increased as new ovens have been completed and put in commission. The production of Pennsylvania anthracite increased about 3 per cent over the corresponding period in 1915.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

WESTERN CLUBS COMING EAST IN THE AMERICAN

Scene of American Baseball League Championship Games Soon to Shift to East for Second Time This Year

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Detroit at Cleveland, St. Louis at Chicago.

Tuesday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington, Detroit at Cleveland, St. Louis at Chicago. (Morning and afternoon games in each city.)

Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Washington.

Thursday—Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Washington.

Friday — Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Washington.

Saturday — Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Washington.

Followers of the American baseball league are just now enjoying one of the closest races that organization has ever staged. The first three days of the current week find the eastern clubs meeting the eastern and beginning Thursday the western clubs will start their second swing around the eastern circuit for the season of 1916.

At the present time there are no less than six of the eight clubs enjoying averages in the .500 class and with the exception of St. Louis and Philadelphia it will take only a few games completely to change the makeup of the championship standing and the coming trip of the western clubs should furnish just the opportunity needed to show whether or not this can be done.

Beginning today Boston should enjoy a chance to move up as it will be meeting the Athletics and Manager Carrigan's men ought to come pretty near to making a clean sweep of the series. Washington will be facing New York during this time and it is hardly to be expected that New York will find Washington as easy as the Athletics should be to the Red Sox. Detroit and Cleveland will be battling each other and this should mean about an even break, while Chicago ought to move up a little with St. Louis as the opposing team.

Beginning Thursday it will be a different story as Cleveland will meet Boston and Chicago will be playing New York. Should any of these four teams get better than an even break in those games, it would mean much to that club not only from the actual gain in percentage to be obtained, but by the confidence it will give the players. Detroit will be facing Philadelphia all this time and Manager Jennings can be depended upon to make the best of this series to bring his team back near the top of the list.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
New York	38	26	.594	.523
Cleveland	38	28	.576	.371
Chicago	35	29	.547	.677
Washington	35	30	.538	.517
Boston	34	31	.523	.610
Detroit	34	34	.500	.597
St. Louis	29	38	.433	.349
Philadelphia	17	44	.279	.344

RESULTS SATURDAY

Washington 4, Boston 2.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 6, Detroit 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

BUCKHANNON, W. Va. — Football dates for the West Virginia Wesleyan University have been announced and games with Washington and Jefferson, Pennsylvania State, University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown University and West Virginia University are the features of the schedule announced by H. A. Stansbury, athletic director. The Georgetown game returns to the schedule after an absence of a year. In 1913 Wesleyan defeated Georgetown at Washington and the next year, 1914, was defeated by the Georgetown eleven. In 1915 the teams did not play.

Washington and Jefferson is played for the first time at Washington, the Red and Black having played Wesleyan in West Virginia for the three years previous. Pennsylvania State is to be played again on the state college grounds.

The most important variation in the schedule from that of 1915 is the addition of the game with the University of Pennsylvania, to be played on Franklin field at Philadelphia on the Saturday preceding Thanksgiving. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 23—Davis-Elkins College at Buckhannon; 30—Muskingum College at Buckhannon.

Oct. 7—Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Pa.; 14, Pennsylvania State at State College, Pa.; 28—Westminster College at Buckhannon.

Nov. 4—Marietta College at Marietta, O.; 11—Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.; 18—Bethany College at Buckhannon; 25—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 30—West Virginia University at Fairmont.

STRICTER AMATEUR RULE FOR LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS

G. T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Issues Statement Regarding Changes Proposed by the Executive Committee

G. T. Adee, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has issued a statement regarding the amateur question, in so far as it relates to lawn tennis, which indicates that his association is going to demand within the next two years a stricter interpretation of what constitutes an amateur.

When the question of amateur rules came up last winter, the lawn tennis association talked over the situation and decided that no definite change would be made at that time. It was announced that the question would be given serious consideration and President Adee has just made public the following statement regarding the situation:

"Lawn tennis, more than any other game is played for its own sake. Unsportsmanlike conduct among contestants in private or public matches is so rare as to be altogether negligible. It is the only game in which the contestants, if left to themselves, persistently and whole-heartedly and instantly decide doubtful points in favor of the adversaries. This manly and generous viewpoint, the noblest asset which any game can have, is a trust of which the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is the trustee. And it is the duty of this association, in order to conserve this precious asset, to carry into its councils the same viewpoint which the individuals who compose the association carry into the courts.

"Certain abuses have begun to creep into tennis in this country, and it is the sense of your committee that these abuses, though small in themselves, are contageous, and if unchecked will sooner or later tarnish this finest and cleanest of all sports.

"With a view to stamping out these abuses, the executive committee of U. S. N. L. T. A., at its last meeting, March 17, 1916, proposed certain amendments to the amateur rule, and recommended their adoption by the association as part of the by-laws at the next annual meeting, to be held in February, 1917.

The proposed amateur rule reads as follows:

Section 4. An amateur tennis player is one who plays tennis solely for the pleasure and physical benefits he derives therefrom.

Section 5. A person shall cease to be amateur by committing any of the following acts:

1. By entering a competition open only to professionals, or playing for a money prize or gate receipts.

2. By playing, instructing, pursuing or assisting in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood or for gain or any emolument.

3. By obtaining or retaining membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind because of any mutual understanding, express or implied, whereby such membership would be of any pecuniary benefit to the member or the club.

4. By permitting or sanctioning the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of tennis goods, or by permitting his name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on tennis of which he is not actually the author.

5. By selling, pledging or otherwise converting into money any prize won in a tennis tournament, or converting any prize so won into any article or articles commonly known as necessities, such as food, ordinary clothing, etc., or accepting as a prize any such article.

6. By playing in a team or exhibition match where gate receipts are charged, unless permission to hold such match shall have been previously obtained from the executive committee, or from a sub-committee appointed by the executive committee.

7. By accepting money, traveling expenses, board or lodging, or other monetary equivalent, except hospitality at a private house or from a club belonging to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, for playing in any tournament, team or exhibition match, or other competition; but a player when representing an association or club may receive necessary traveling and hotel expenses from such association or club, through its recognized officials, if permission to pay such expenses should have been previously obtained from the executive committee, or from a sub-committee appointed by the executive committee.

8. By being guilty of grossly unsportsmanlike conduct.

Section 6. Any person engaged in the handling, buying or selling of tennis goods after April 1, 1918, shall, during the time he is so engaged, be ineligible to play in any open or invitation tournament or team match given under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Section 7. No club or association giving a tournament or exhibition match, where gate receipts are charged, shall contribute to the expenses of any other club or association whose members participate in such event.

Section 8. 1, the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association shall be the tribunal to decide whether a player has violated any provisions of sections 4, 5 or 6, or whether a club or association has violated section 7 of this by-law.

2. Any person who becomes ineligible by reason of by-laws 4, 5 or 6, may be reinstated on giving to the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association satisfactory evidence of meriting such reinstatement

MYOPIA COURSE HARD TEST FOR OPEN GOLF PLAY

The establishing of a new record for 72 holes in the United States national open golf tournament by Charles Evans, Jr., at Minneapolis, Minn., last Friday not only shows that Evans is a great medal-score player; but that the course on which the championship is played has much to do with the scores made.

Par for the Minikahda Club course, over which the 1915 tournament was held is 70. This would make a par score for the 72 holes which were played in the championship of 280, or six strokes less than Evans made in winning he title.

The next lowest score ever made in a United States open tournament was 290 by George Sargent in 1909 on the links of the Englewood Golf Club. One of the hardest, if not the hardest, course over which to get a low medal card in an open or any other championship tournament is that of the Myopia Hunt Club and no greater tribute to the high standard of the Myopia links is needed than a comparison of the winning scores in the American open golf championship for the past 19 years, or since the 72-hole medal-card competiion was adopted. The average total of the winners for the 19 years is 305 8-19, and in the nine open championships in which these figures were exceeded, four of them were played at Myopia, showing the great difficulties with which even the best players in the country had to contend there.

The first open was played at Myopia in 1898, over the old nine-hole course, and was won by Fred Herd, a recent arrival from Scotland, with a score of 328 in eight circuits, with the old "gutty" ball.

Willie Anderson won the second open at Myopia in 1901 after a tie at 331 with Alexander Smith. The play was over what was practically the present 18-hole course, but with short tees.

The third open at Myopia was in 1905 and Anderson won again with 314, while three years later at Myopia Fred McLeod, after a tie at 322 with Willie Smith, won in the play off.

As Myopia is acknowledged to be several strokes harder today, a future open there would be interesting.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Meadowbrook pony polo team defeated Rockaway in a match for the Governor's cup Saturday 14 to 4¾ goals.

J. S. O'Neale, Jr., won the Quaker Ridge lawn tennis singles Saturday by defeating Elliott Binzen in the final round, 3—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, won the Connecticut state amateur golf championship Saturday by defeating Samuel Graham, Greenwich Country Club, in the final round, 3 and 1.

C. B. Buxton of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club won the amateur golf championship of Philadelphia Saturday by defeating Walter Reynolds, Aronimink Club, 9 and 8.

F. J. Wright, Jr., Watertown high school, successfully defended his title of Massachusetts state junior golf champion Saturday by defeating Philip Barry, Milton high school, 3 and 2.

G. W. White of Flushing won the chief trophy in the Sleepy Hollow invitation amateur golf tournament Saturday by defeating M. R. Marston of Baltusrol in the final round, 1 up.

S. W. Pearson of the Germantown Cricket Club won the singles lawn tennis championship of Philadelphia Saturday by defeating G. S. Rogers of the Merion Cricket Club, 6—1, 1—6, 6—0.

S. H. Voshell won the singles lawn tennis championship of Long Island Saturday by defeating F. G. Anderson in the final round on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Martin McHale has been released by the Cleveland Americans and has announced that he will quit professional baseball.

It isn't often that two players score on a squeeze play as was the case when Collins and Magee scored in the sixth inning of the first Boston-Brooklyn game Saturday.

Outfielder Compton of the Boston Nationals will go to the Pittsburgh Nationals, probably tomorrow, as that team refused to waiver. He was sold last week to the Louisville club of the American Association, subject to waivers and it was not until this morning that it was defintely known just where he would report.

CHARLES RIVER RACES TOMORROW SHOULD BE GOOD

Many Entries Received for Annual Fourth of July Regatta of the N. E. Rowing Association

With a splendid entry list scheduled to take part in the annual Fourth of July regatta of the New England Rowing Association on the Charles river tomorrow morning, followers of this sport should have a chance to see some fine sculling.

Ten events are on the program and the first one will be started promptly at 9 o'clock. All of the races will be rowed between the Harvard and Cottage Farm bridges. J. McPartland will be clerk of the course, C. Bertram and D. Dineen, timers; H. R. Delano, starter, and T. White and C. Connors, judges. The events and entries follow:

Senior single sculls—J. J. Buckley, Jr., Farragut B. C.; J. Sullivan; William Faulkner, Riverside B. C.; A. Mosher, Crescent C. C.; N. K. Darling, Union B. C.

War canoes—Waltham Canoe Club (F. Carpenter, P. Gravesson, D. Hastings, J. Shanley, F. Burke, S. West, C. Kaufman, W. L. French, H. H. Blanchard); Crescent Canoe Club (G. L. Burroughs, E. MacDonald, G. A. Baxter, S. S. Bruce, C. A. Richardson, C. H. Richardson, H. E. Daniels, H. Colon, H. B. Arnold).

Novice single sculls—A. F. Lippitt, Narragansett B. C.; W. Crawford, Riverside B. C.

Senior double sculls—Joseph Buckley and John Buckley, Farragut B. C.; J. J. Doherty and H. K. Blackman, St. Alphonsus; C. Faulkner and W. Faulkner, Riverside B. C.; Mosher and Thompson, Crescent Canoe Club.

Tandem canoes—Waltham Canoe Club (S. West, D. Hastings); Crescent Canoe Club (E. MacDonald, C. L. Burroughs; Medford Canoe Club (T. Bell, C. Lougee).

Intermediate eights—St. Alphonsus (J. White, K. Flannery, E. J. Anderson, J. J. Hurley, J. Scanell, D. Swanberg, J. Sullivan, H. M. McGowan, O. W. Homes, coxswain); B. A. A. (C. O'Connor, J. McCafferty, P. Orton, B. Kiggen, H. Newton, R. Benson, E. Phillips, T. Newton, W. Sands, coxswain); West Lynn B. C. (E. F. Handy, S. Dunham, C. Scanlon, J. Kane, J. Donahough, J. Chatterton, V. Elsenbors, J. O'Malley, T. Meehan, coxswain).

Club fours—Waltham Canoe Club (W. L. French, D. Hastings, S. West, H. H. Blanchard); Crescent Canoe Club (E. McDonald, G. A. Baxter, S. S. Bruce, G. L. Burroughs); Medford Canoe Club (T. Bell, C. Lougee, J. Colson, W. Hanson).

Junior eights—Farraguet Boat Club (W. McRay, C. Clancy, C. Cirfice, W. Wall, J. Flannagan, J. McInnery, E. Callahan, C. Charpertier, G. McKenna, coxswain); St. Alphonsus (E. G. Cullinnan, W. H. Sullivan, Jr., G. H. Flannagan, F. W. Herlihy, J. B. Cleary, W. C. McGowan, F. J. Walsh, R. J. Tobin, J. F. O'Connor, coxswain).

Single paddle canoes—W. L. French, Waltham C. C.; J. L. Burroughs, Crescent C. C.; H. Colon and T. Bell, Medford C. C.

Senior eights—Farragut B. C. (W. Murray, E. Trayers, C. Donovan, C. Crockett, J. Crockett, J. Hickey, O. Oland, C. Foss, C. Green, J. Dowling, coxswain); St. Alphonsus (T. Sullivan, H. K. Blackman, J. J. Doherty, J. J. Mooney, J. Scanell, J. Hurley, J. Sullivan, H. McGowan, J. Tray, coxswain).

KINGS MILLS TEAM LEADS RIFLEMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kings Mills, O., still is leading in the small bore short range outdoor rifle match begun four weeks ago, under auspices of the National Rifle Association. At the end of last week the Kings Mills Club had an aggregate score of 3837 and Auburn, N. Y., was second with 3785. Other high scores follow:

Quinnipiac Club, New Haven, 3753; Bucyrus, O., 3724; District of Columbus, 3705; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston, 3687.

.300 OR BETTER BATSMEN

AMERICAN	Bat av	NATIONAL	Bat av
Speaker, Cleve..	.389	McCarty, Bkln..	.452
Jackson, Chic..	.377	Robertson, N Y.	.350
Mullen, N Y....	.364	Daubert, Bkln..	.347
Baumann, N Y.	.351	Hinchman, Pitts	.330
Cobb, Det.....	.345	Wagner, Pitts...	.324
Ness, Chic.....	.327	Long, St L.....	.324
Ruth, Bos.....	.305	Zimmerman, Chi	.313
Sisler, St. L....	.304	Williams, Chic..	.307
		Chase, Cin.....	.306
		Schulte, Chic....	.303

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN	Runs	NATIONAL	Runs
Speaker, Clev....	52	Burns, N Y.....	48
Graney, Clev.....	52	Groh, Cinn.....	42
Cobb, Det.....	52	Bescher, St L.....	41
Veach, Det.....	44	Daubert, Bkln.....	37
Foster, Wash....	39	Carey, Pitts.....	37
Jackson, Chic....	39	Williams, Chic....	36
Gilhooley, N Y..	39	Zimmerman, Chic.	36
Sisler, St L.....	37	Robertson, N Y...	36
Shotton, St L.....	36	Flack, Chic.....	33
Turner, Clev.....	35	Stock, Phil.....	33

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	S B	NATIONAL	S B
Cobb, Det.....	29	Carey, Pitts	23
Gilhooley, N Y...	19	Kauff, N Y.....	17
Schalk, Chic.....	17	Betzel, St L.....	14
Walsh, Phila.....	17	Bescher, St L....	14
Milan, Wash.....	16	Daubert, Bkln....	13
Judge, Wash.....	16	Burns, N Y.....	13
Sisler, St L.....	16	Flack, Chic.....	13
Magee, N Y.....	15	Maranville, Bos..	10
Marsans, St L....	13	Doyle, N Y.....	10
Speaker, Cleve...	12	Chase, Cin.....	10

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN

	Won	Lost	P C
Cullop, New York.....	7	0	1.000
Markle, New York	4	1	.800
Morton, Cleveland	11	3	.786
Mays, Boston	6	2	.750
Faber, Chicago.....	8	3	.727
Coveleskie, Detroit ...	10	4	.714
Williams, Chicago	5	2	.714
Coveleskie, Cleveland..	10	5	.667
Fisher, New York	6	3	.667
Johnson, Washington..	13	7	.650

NATIONAL

	Won	Lost	P C
Hughes, Boston	8	2	.800
Mamaux, Pittsburgh ..	12	3	.800
Alexander, Phila.....	13	5	.722
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	11	4	.733
Ragan, Boston	7	3	.700
Rixey, Philadelphia...	7	3	.700
Coombs, Brooklyn.....	7	3	.700
Packard, Chicago.....	6	3	.667
Pendergast, Chicago...	4	2	.667
Cooper, Pittsburgh ...	4	2	.667

SEMI-FINALS ARE REACHED IN THE NASSAU TOURNEY

Pell, Niles and Murray Have Secured Places — Behr and Mathey to Play for Fourth

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three players reached the semi-final rounds in the singles event of the invitation tennis tournament of the Nassau Country Club Saturday, T. R. Pell, N. W. Niles and R. L. Murray. The other semi-final round bracket lies between K. H. Behr and Dean Mathey, the latter having advanced through the second round by his victory over F. Johnson.

Pell made his advance by defeating W. M. Washburn by the surprising score of 6—0, 6—3. The attainment of a semi-final round bracket by N. W. Niles brought defeat to S. H. Voshell, who conquered W. J. Clothier in an earlier round. Niles won at 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Murray scored his victory over H. A. Throckmorton at 6—3, 6—3.

It was the Murray-Throckmorton match which drew the most attention. In the Sleepy Hollow tournament the Jersey player surprised both himself and his friends by defeating Murray, and the contest of Saturday was the first meeting of the two since that time. It was quite a different Murray who faced Throckmorton on the Nassau courts.

In the previous encounter Murray showed plainly that he was far from his capable form. Conditions at Glen Cove were to his liking for the second meeting. The tournament is being played on grass, which allows Murray to show his best game, and Throckmorton, though he put forth fine resistance, was outplayed by the Pacific coast star.

HUGI WINS LONG OCEAN RACE FROM NARRAGANSETT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hugi won the 100-mile ocean yacht race from the Rhode Island club house at Pawtuxet in Narragansett bay to Vineyard sound and Block island and return yesterday. The boats were started Saturday afternoon and finished about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was one of the best races of the series.

The Hugi won in 13h. 29m. 47s. She is owned by T. R. Goodrich. The Nema, owned by J. T. Cavanagh, was second in 14h. 4m. 44s. The course was sailed by 11 yachts and three power boats. In the latter class the Frances E. led in 14h. 15m. 48s. The Little Rhody, Isuello, Pontiac, Hopewell, Evelyn, Malem, Marguerite and Careless were the other sailing boats competing.

SPEARS DEFEATS KRAMER IN MATCH RACE AT NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J.—Robert Spears of Australia defeated F. L. Kramer, the national cycling champion, in two out of three heats of a two thirds mile match race at the local velodrome yesterday afternoon. This is the second time this season that an Australian rider has defeated Kramer. Spears won the first heat by inches. In the second heat Kramer rode across the tape a winner by a length, while in the third Spears won by half a length.

R. McNamara took first place in the 10-mile open for the professionals. This was a hard race and Alfred Grenda, who finished second, was disqualified for rough riding.

SHANHOLT WILL NOT MAKE TRIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry Shanholt, for the past two years captain of the Columbia University soccer team and picked on the American team for the prospective tour of Norway and Sweden next month, has decided that he will forgo the honor thus conferred upon him, but will remain in New York for the purpose of pursuing his studies at Columbia. By attending an additional six weeks during the summer Shanholt can complete the prescribed course to obtain his degree of M. A., and thereby get his diploma by October, whereas otherwise he would be obliged to put in another term of six months. Having made these plans some time ago he has decided not to deviate from his program.

T. W. Cahill, secretary of the United States Football Association, states that another player will be picked soon by the international games committee to fill the vacancy. It is the intention of the association to send over a full complement of 14 men, including the representative eleven and three reserves.

STARS DEFEATED AT SUNNYDALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The defeat of Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorff and of Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf, two of the most successful mixed teams in the metropolitan district, came as a decided surprise yesterday at the invitation tournament at the Sunnydale Country Club, Mt. Vernon. Both teams were eliminated after extra sets in the semi-final round, those to advance being Mrs. H. C. Bach and Hamilton Adler and Miss Elisa Rayser and Elliott Binzen.

W. E. DAVIS WINS THE CLAY COURT TENNIS SINGLES

Defeats C. B. Doyle of Washington in Final Round and R. N. Williams, 2d, Defaults

CLEVELAND, O.—W. E. Davis of San Francisco, Cal., is the 1916 United States national clay court singles lawn tennis champion following his victory over C. B. Doyle of Washington, D. C., in the final round of the tournament, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3. Owing to the fact that R. N. Williams, 2d, the former Harvard tennis captain, did not appear to defend his championship, it was not necesary to play a challenge match, Davis getting the title by default.

Davis owes his victory more to his splendid service than any other feature of his playing. He won 27 points to 14 for Doyle in the first set and clearly outclassed the Washington star, who did not appear to be up to the form he showed when he defeated G. M. Church in an earlier round. The second set was a hard-fought one, and it was the better serving of Davis that brought him the decision after the set had gone to deuce. The third set was easy for Davis, who won four games in a row.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the champion of 1915, retains her championship another year following her victory over Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh in the final round, 8—6, 6—3. Miss Bjurstedt played through the tournament and Miss Guthrie was the only one who succeeded in giving her much opposition. Better generalship gained through much tournament play was the leading factor in carrying Miss Bjurstedt to victory.

Miss Bjurstedt and G. M. Church won the mixed doubles championship, rather easily defeating C. B. Doyle and Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES
Final Round

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated C. B. Doyle, Washington, D. C., 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Final Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, 8—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES
Final Round

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and G. M. Church defeated C. B. Doyle and Mrs. Harry Bickle, 6—1, 6—2.

SECOND ANNUAL OCEAN RACE IS NOT COMPLETED

Schooner Virginia Forced to Withdraw and Vagrant Calls Contest for Vanderbilt Cup Off

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The regatta committee of the Eastern Yacht Club has called the second annual ocean race for the Vanderbilt gold cup no race, as the schooner Virginia was forced out of the race when she lost her fore and main topmasts, and the schooner Vagrant, the other contestant for the cup, withdrew. Captain Vanderbilt withdrew his craft as soon as the Virginia lost her masts, soon after leaving the Pollock Rip lightship.

The schooners got away at 10:10 o'clock Saturday morning off Brenton's Reef lightship, at Newport. Although the boats went across the starting line together, both carrying all their light air sails, the Vagrant soon slipped out in front, and when they turned the Vineyard Sound lightship, which is 17 miles from the starting line, the Vanderbilt schooner was leading by a quarter of a mile.

Although the wind was light and from the west when the boats started, it soon began to freshen and haul to the northwest. Once down in the sound, the schooners ran into a strong northwester, but they both continued to carry full sail. It was shortly after the Virginia had rounded the Pollock Rip lightship that an unusually heavy puff hit the Virginia, parting her backstays, and before the crew were able to shorten sail the foretop and maintop masts snapped, and the Virginia was forced to drop out.

Just as soon as the Vagrant saw that the Virginia was out of the race, Captain Vanderbilt stood about and announced to the regatta committee that he would withdraw from the race. With both boats out, the regatta committee had nothing else to do but to declare no race. The Virginia soon had her decks clear and continued on to Marblehead.

KAHANAMOKU NOT TO QUIT AMATEURS

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HONOLULU, H. T.—Duke Kahanamoku, champion swimmer, who decided recently to forsake the ranks of the amateur aquatic stars by entering into an agreement with the manager of W. F. Hoppe, the billiard expert, to enter vaudeville for a consideration of $250 a week and a percentage of the booking fees, has canceled his arrangements with Benjamin and will not become a professional for at least a while longer.

Kahanamoku's refusal to earn money as a professional will insure, it is claimed, the coming to Honolulu of such swimming stars as Herbert Vollmer, Ted Cann, Ludy Langer and others for the swimming meet to be held here from July 27 to July 29. The meet promises to be one of the largest gatherings of champion swimmers ever held west of Chicago.

EASTERN CLUBS GOING WEST IN THE NATIONAL

Friday Will Mark Second Invasion of the Western Circuit for the Season of 1916 in Oldest Baseball Organization

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Cincinnati at St. Louis, Chicago at Pittsburgh (morning and afternoon games in each city).

Wednesday — Philadelphia at Boston, Brooklyn at New York, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Thursday—New York at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Sunday — Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis, New York at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Next Wednesday evening the eastern clubs of the National baseball league will leave the East for their second invasion of the western circuit for the season of 1916. Only one game is scheduled for Thursday; but Friday will find the battle on again in earnest and the two following weeks should furnish some information of great value to the baseball fans of the country.

With the eastern clubs holding what might be called a monopoly of the first division places in the championship standing, it is up to the western clubs to show whether or not they are going to get a representative among the first four clubs before the championship season comes to an end next October. This will be next to the last time that they will meet the easterners on their home diamonds and it would seem as if that were the place where they would make a successful stand, if they are to displace any of the present first-division clubs this summer.

During the past few days about all the interest has been centered in the games which the four leaders have been playing against each other and that will continue through the first three days of this week.

Brooklyn continues to hold its own in good shape and Boston has shown indications of climbing in the standing, while Philadelphia and New York have done fairly well, with the champions having the advantage over Manager McGraw's club.

While the race is just now divided into sections, with the eastern clubs holding the fort, there is still time for a big change in the whole lineup. Considering the fact that the season is rapidly nearing the half-way mark, it must be admitted that the contest is a hard-fought one all along the line. Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have shown the best baseball up to the present time, but it would not take such a big improvement on the part of some of the western clubs to make the race even tighter than it is just now.

Much interest will be taken the first few days of this week in the Philadelphia-Boston series at Braves field. When these teams met at Philadelphia, Boston had all the better of the argument, and should Manager Stallings' men show up as strongly during the coming series, it will put the world's champions of 1914 in a splendid position for the coming games in the West.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	36	25	.590	.460
Philadelphia	34	28	.549	.550
Boston	32	27	.542	.460
New York	30	30	.500	.448
Pittsburgh	30	32	.484	.525
Chicago	32	35	.477	.581
Cincinnati	29	37	.439	.441
St. Louis	30	39	.435	.529

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 1, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 2, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 9, New York 2.
Chicago 9, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 1.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BAND CONCERT ON COMMON

Approximately 5000 persons attended the band concert given in the Parkman bandstand on the Boston Common yesterday by Moore's military band, conducted by Alfred J. Moore.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"
BRAVES-PHILLIES
TODAY
TUESDAY (A.M. & P.M.) and WEDNESDAY
Today's Game at 3:15 P. M.
Tomorrow's Games 10:30 A.M. & 3 P.M.
Seats for all games now on Sale at Wm. Read & Sons, 384 Washington St.
Tuesday Eve-$3,000 Fireworks Display

AMUSEMENTS
PROVINCETOWN
100-Mile Round Trip $1.25
Big Iron Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., weekdays 9.00 A. M. Sundays and holidays 9.30.
CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. Fort Hill 2665.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

from the first to the second lines. The material in the first line, which was immovable and which had been rendered useless, as is customary in such cases, was lost.

In connection with these extensive operations there were many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks on the adjoining front west and southeast of Tahure. They were everywhere unsuccessful.

On the left bank of the Meuse, at Hill 304, French trench sections were captured and a French hand grenade attack was repulsed.

East of the Meuse the French, with the aid of strong reenforcements, repeated their attacks many times yesterday, and this morning on Froide-Terre hill, and specially against the fortified work of Thiaumont, but were compelled by our curtain of fire to retire.

The French artillery service displayed great activity. Our squadrons gave battle at various points, and inflicted upon their opponents heavy losses. For instance, in the region of the front attacked and in that of the Meuse 15 enemy aeroplanes were shot down, eight English and three French machines falling within our lines. Lieutenant Baron von Althaus put out of action his seventh opponent. We lost no aeroplanes, but some pilots or observers were wounded.

Eastern theater:

Army of General von Linsingen: The attack is going forward. The number of prisoners has been increased by seven officers and 1410 men. At various points enemy counter-attacks were easily repulsed.

Army of General Bothmer: German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the hill of Vorobijowka, a height southwest of Tarnopol, which has recently been occupied by the Russians, and took from the Russians seven officers and 891 men. Seven machine guns and two mine throwers were captured.

Balkan theater:

There is nothing to report.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the war office Saturday afternoon says:

Western front: Repeated French and British reconnoitering attacks during the night were everywhere repulsed. A number of prisoners and some material remained in our hands.

The attacks were preceded by intense fire, gas attacks and mine explosions.

Early this morning fighting activity appreciably increased on both sides of the Somme.

Northeast of Rheims and north of Le Mesnil minor operations of the enemy infantry failed.

Local infantry engagements occurred west of the Meuse (Verdun front.) On the eastern bank the French attempted to recapture our positions on Froide Terre ridge and in Thiaumont work, doing as they did on May 22 and 23 in their attack on Douaumont. They brought up strong masses of troops in an endeavor to take these positions by storm. As on the former occasion, on the basis of an unimportant success at the beginning, the French announced in advance last night the recapture of Thiaumont work. In reality the attack of the French failed everywhere with the most severe losses. The men who penetrated our lines at various points were captured. Only prisoners set foot in the original armored work.

German patrols were engaged in successful encounters north of Parroy wood and west of Menones.

The Emperor has awarded the Order of Merit to Lieutenant Wintgens, who yesterday shot down a French biplane west of Chateau Salins, in recognition of his splendid services in aerial fighting.

An enemy aeroplane was put out of action by our gun fire near Bras and another in the region of Thiaumont, the latter by machine-gun fire.

Attacks by enemy aerial squadrons on Lille caused no military damage. There were many victims among the civilian population, especially in the church of St. Sauveur, the number of killed or wounded exceeding 50.

In the towns of Doul, Bapaume, Peronne and Nesle numerous French inhabitants were killed or wounded by French and British gunfire and air-craft bombs.

Army group of General Von Linsingen: West of Kolki, southwest of Sokal and near Wiczyny, Russian positions have been captured. West and southwest of Lutzk the fighting continues in our favor.

The Russians yesterday lost in prisoners 15 officers and 1365 men, and since June 16 they have lost 26 officers and 3165 men.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: The Russians made futile cavalry attacks southwest of Thumaoz, for which they paid very heavily.

Balkan front: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—The following statement was issued last night by the war office:

Irak front: The situation is unchanged.

Persian front: Russian forces driven from Kerind made a stand west of Mesravabad, between Kerind and Harunabad, on the road to Kermanshah. After an eight-hour battle, in which they suffered heavy losses, they were compelled to flee in the direction of Harunabad. Our troops continue the pursuit.

Caucasian front: On the left wing the Russians attempted to retake a position that had been abandoned by them but their attack failed. In a counter-attack our troops took dominating heights from the Russians and captured three machine-guns. The number of such guns captured during the battles in which the left wing was engaged has been increased to 10.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The official statement issued last evening says:

Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt, which was captured by us at 2 p. m. today.

Up to noon today some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3500, including those captured on other parts of the front last night.

A later official announcement said:

Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boisselle.

Fricourt was captured by our troops about 2 p. m. and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

In the neighborhood of La Boisselle the Germans are offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available.

On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the German losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in cooperation with our attack north of the Somme and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous German headquarters and railway centers were attacked with bombs.

In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by 20 Fokkers, which were driven off. Two German machines were seen to crash to earth and were destroyed.

Some long distance reconnaissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts by German machines to frustrate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were in the air the whole day.

An earlier statement says:

Heavy fighting continued all day between the Rivers Somme and Ancre and north of Ancre to Gommecourt inclusive. The fight on the whole of this front still continues with intensity.

On the right of our attack we have captured a German labyrinth of trenches on a front of seven miles to a depth of 1000 yards and have stormed and occupied the strongly fortified villages of Montauban and Mametz.

In the center of our attack on a front of four miles we have gained many strong points, while at others the Germans are still holding out and the struggle on this front is still severe.

North of the Ancre valley to Gommecourt, inclusive, the battle is equally violent, and in this area we have been unable to retain portions of the ground gained in our first attacks, while other portions remain in our possession.

Up to the present over 2000 German prisoners have passed through our collecting stations, including two regimental commanders and the whole of one regimental staff.

The large number of Germans left on the battlefield indicates that the German casualties have been very severe, especially in the vicinity of Fricourt.

Last night, parties of our troops penetrated the German trenches at various points on the front between Souchez and Ypres, in each case inflicting casualties on the garrisons before withdrawing. One raiding party captured 16 prisoners.

Yesterday a large amount of successful work was done in the air. An important railway depot was attacked with powerful bombs. A large number of other bombs were dropped on depots, railway junctions, batteries, trenches and other points of military importance in the German lines.

Considerable aerial activity occurred today during the battle, but full details have not yet been collected. Our machines attacked a railway train on the line between Douai and Cambrai. One of our airmen descended to below 900 feet and succeeded in dropping a bomb on trucks which exploded. Other pilots saw the whole train in flames and heard further explosions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—An official statement issued by the French war office last night says:

North of the Somme the battle continued all day in our advantage in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. East of this latter village we have carried a quarry which had been powerfully organized by the Germans.

South of the Somme we have obtained a footing in the second line of German trenches at numerous places. Between the river and Assevillers the village of Frise has fallen into our hands and also the Mereaucourt wood, farther east.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French soldiers during the two days' fighting, and who have been counted, is more than 6000, of which at least 150 were officers. Some cannon and much other material has also fallen into our hands. Thanks to the very complete and very efficacious artillery preparation and thanks also to the elan of our infantry, our losses have been very small.

On the North Verdun front there has been no infantry action. A very vigorous bombardment has been maintained in the region of Hill 304 and in the Fleury and Damloop sectors. We have set on fire three captive balloons in the Verdun region.

Sergeant Chainat has brought down his fifth German aeroplane, which crashed to earth near Peronne on the night of the first. One of our air squadrons dropped 48 shells on the railroad station at Longuyon and eight on the station at Thionville. Another squadron dropped 33 bombs on the station at Brieulles. Our aviators bombarded today the railroad stations at Anagne and Lucquy in the Ardennes. Sixty bombs struck buildings and railroads and a train was destroyed.

The Germans have dropped bombs of very large size in the neighborhood of Nancy and others near Belfort. An enemy air squadron hurled several bombs on the open town of Luneville. This is noted in view of reprisals.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the war office Saturday night says:

North and south of the Somme, following artillery preparation and reconnaissances carried out in the preceding days, the Franco-British troops launched this morning an offensive on a front of about 40 kilometers.

In the morning and during the course of the afternoon along the entire front attacked the allied forces gained possession of the German first positions.

North of the Somme the French troops established themselves in the approaches to the village of Hardecourt and in the outskirts of the village of Curlu, where the battle continues.

South of the Somme the villages of Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu and Fay have fallen into our hands.

The number of unwounded German prisoners captured by the French troops alone during the course of the day surpassed 3500.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment in the whole region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme.

On the right bank, about 10 o'clock in the morning our infantry moved forward to the assault of the Thiaumont work, which we are in possession of again.

The afternoon was marked by a recrudescence of the bombardment in that region as well as in the sectors of Fumin and Chenois.

Saturday afternoon's French statement said in part:

On both banks of the Meuse the Germans delivered repeated violent offensive actions. Last evening and during the night on the left bank in the entire region east and west of Hill 304 the fighting was particularly intense. The Germans launched no less than four attacks upon different sectors. The first attack, accompanied by jets of liquid fire upon our positions between Hill 304 and the Esnes-Haucourt road was repulsed with sanguinary losses for the Germans.

The second attack, delivered with hand grenades west of the Esnes-Haucourt road, met with the same result.

During the night east of Hill 304 a powerful German infantry action succeeded in capturing a fortified work which had been taken by us yesterday, together with some trenches on the slopes east of Hill 304, but our counter-attacks immediately launched restored the work to us entirely and the lost terrain.

Finally this morning we repulsed with success a German attack which attempted to reach the redoubt of Avocourt and we inflicted severe losses.

On the right bank the combats in progress yesterday in the Thiaumont sector continued fiercely for the possession of the works of that name. After a series of furious assaults, preceded by bombardments, the Germans again succeeded in penetrating the redoubt, which was completely wrecked, but we established ourselves in the immediate approaches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—The Russian official statement issued last night says:

In the region west of Kolomea the army of General Letchitzky, after intense fighting, took by storm the enemy positions. Up to the present we have taken 2000 prisoners from the fresh troops brought to this region.

In Volhynia the Austrians continue to make desperate attacks. The offensive of the Germans between the rivers Styr and Stokhod, in the region of the villages of Koptche and Zobary, was repulsed.

A series of fresh enemy attacks southwest of Kisel, in Zubilno-Kochev, were repulsed. The opposing columns were put to flight with heavy losses. The fugitives have been destroyed in masses, but reenforced by reserves the Austrians are making fresh attacks which so far have been repulsed.

Caucasian front: East of Plantana we captured by a brilliant attack a chain of mountains which had been fortified by the Turks. The Turks were repulsed beyond the river Samsoon Darassi. They left behind many men on their positions.

In the direction of Gumischlor an attempt by the Turks to advance to the north was repulsed and the Turks were driven back to their trenches. In the direction of Baiburt our advance guards took the Turks in the rear during the night on a height in the region of Vartanis. In a bayonet attack our soldiers hurled the Turks from the top of a mountain down a precipice and returned safely to their trenches.

In the direction of Bagdad, in the Kerind region, pressure by important enemy forces continues.

A Russian official statement issued earlier in the day says:

Northeast of Kiselin, near the village of Trystenu, we observed enemy troops mustering. The first fire of our artillery dispersed and put them to flight. Southeast of Kiselin our fire stopped an offensive by mass formations of the Austrians.

South of the village of Zaturze we stopped an Austrian offensive by a counter-offensive. We repulsed hostile attempts to cross the river Schara, southwest of Lipsk and south of Baranovichi.

In the Baltic yesterday a detachment of several of our cruisers and torpedo boats, searching for enemy forces between the island of Gothland and the Swedish coast, discovered no large naval unit. At daybreak our cruisers were attacked by a flotilla of enemy torpedo boats, which was easily repulsed by the fire of our guns. Attacks by enemy submarines were also unsuccessful. Our detachment regained its base without loss and without being damaged.

Sunday—The Russian official statement, issued Saturday, says:

Our left wing continues to drive back our opponents over a front situated south of the Dneister and has occupied many places to the south of Kolomea.

Northwest of Kolomea our troops, after a violent engagement, threw back the Austrians in the direction of the heights near the village of Brezova, and as the result of a brilliant attack took a portion of the heights.

Northwest of Kimpolung the Austrians attempted to take the offensive, but were pushed back toward the west of that region. We, closely following, have taken, after some fighting, several strong positions in the mountains.

The number of prisoners taken by the army of General Litchlitzky during the 28th and 29th of June was 305 officers and 14,504 men. Four guns and 30 machine guns were captured. The total number of prisoners from June 4 to June 30 inclusive amounts to 217,000 officers and men.

In the region of the Lipa river the Germans continue to bombard our front with heavy artillery and field artillery. We repulsed desperate attacks recently made by newly arrived German troops and inflicted heavy losses. Up to now we have captured nine officers and 419 men in this region.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Monday—A communique states between the Adige and the Brenta, the Italians are continuing the offensive vigorously. In Vallarsa the infantry is attacking the line between Zugna Torto and Foppiano. The artillery is shelling Pozzacchio fort. On Pasubio, the Austrians are offering stubborn resistance between Monte Spil and Cosmagnon. On the Posina Astico line the Italians are completing the conquest of Monte Majo and have occupied the southern Seluggio. The Italians expelled the Austrians from trenches north of Pedescala. Between Selz and Monfalcone, the Italians carried more trenches, taking 196 prisoners and repulsing a counter-attack.

FRENCH REPORT ON AERIAL OPERATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The war office has issued the following report on recent aerial operations:

On the night of June 29-30 a group of our aeroplanes carried out the following bombardments: Eighteen shells of 120 millimeter were dropped on the Nesle station and six of 120 millimeters on Roye, where a fire broke out. Two shells dropped on an automobile convoy northeast of Nesle were seen to fall in the midst of the cars. The same night 13 of our aeroplanes dropped 60 shells on a German munitions factory in the outskirts of Noyon. Their objective was reached by most of the projectiles, the effects of which were observed.

On the night of June 30-July 1 seven of our aeroplanes again dropped 13 shells on the Nesle station and crossing, and six on the neighboring military establishment. A fire was observed.

During a reconnaissance one of our pilots was attacked by a Fokker. Though wounded in the first encounter he succeeded in bringing down his adversary, who fell in the forest of Bezange. On his way back the same pilot again was attacked by an enemy biplane and wounded a second time. He succeeded in extricating himself and returned to our lines.

PROPER RESPECT FOR FLAG URGED BY PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

Proper respect for the United States flag is urged by the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors, especially at this time when popular enthusiasm has been aroused by the mobilization of the militia and the many preparedness movements. Misuse of the "stars and stripes" at the recent Democratic national convention at St. Louis and constant violation of the rules for draping and carrying the flag by entertainers and paraders are pointed at as examples of unintentional slights.

While cheering, singing and waving the national flag at the Democratic convention on "flag day" delegates to the convention were singing the words of the national anthem from a pamphlet on which was printed a representation of an old type of United States flag, with the blue canton resting on the red stripe, instead of on the white, with 12 stripes instead of 13, and with 45 stars instead of the 48 which should stud the canton of an up-to-date banner of the United States.

Vaudeville and other public entertainers have recently, probably urged by the public sentiment of "Americanism," slashed, cut and misarranged the national flag to make effective costumes or scenic effects. Such actions are probably not intentional, the association says, but nevertheless they tend to lower the dignity of the flag.

Among the rules to be observed are these: The flag should not be used as drapery, but hung straight, with the Union at the left when placed as it floats from a staff, or at the right, when it hangs lengthwise. The staff should always be at the left of the flag in pictures with the banner floating to the left. When crossed with any other flag in parades or illustrations it should always be at the right.

Laws regulating the use of the national flag are now in force in almost 40 states. This fact alone, the association feels, is a sign of progress and a growing sense of the dignity which should attend the visible symbol of the United States of America.

REAL ESTATE

Jessie W. Little has sold the four-story and basement stone front dwelling property situated 33 Marlboro street, near Berkeley street, Back Bay. The estate is assessed for 36,000, including $18,800 that applies on the 3136 square feet of land. S. Parker Bremer is the new owner.

Papers have just gone to record in the sale of J. B. Mactaggardt's estate at 342 Beacon street, near Fairfield street, consisting of a four-story and basement octagon front brick house, together with 3000 square feet of land, including stable on Back street. Total assessment is $40,000, of which $25,000 is land value. J. W. Simpson is the buyer.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Louville V. Niles has taken title to the Orienta hall property, being a large 3½-story brick building at 2148 to 2156 Washington street, Roxbury, occupying nearly all of the 15,482 square feet of land extending through to Eustis street also Renfrew street. Total taxed valuation is $80,800 and $50,300 of this amount applies on the land. Picoce L. McCarthy conveyed the title.

The West Roxbury parcel was owned by Ethel M. Harris at 22 Angell street near Blue Hill avenue, and consists of a frame dwelling valued at $8600 including 5398 square feet of land, taxed on $1600. Aaron Cheinstein is the buyer.

SALE OF WEST END ESTATE

The Charles H. Pratt estate has sold property at 19 Bowdoin street, West End, consisting of a large dwelling house and 1900 square feet of land, all assessed for $13,000. The purchaser is John Defarrari. Daniel J. Cronin was the broker.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a four-story and basement swell front brick dwelling owned by Mary A. Donovan at 111 Pembroke street, between Tremont street and Warren avenue, South End district. This estate is assessed for $9000, with $2600 of that amount on 1499 square feet of land. William A. Hardwick is the buyer.

REAL ESTATE SALE IN LYNN

Negotiations which have been in process for several weeks have been consummated whereby the Greek Orthodox Community of Lynn, has purchased the estate of the late Joseph W. Breed, numbered 60 to 64, South Common street corner Blossom street in Lynn. The property consists of a slate roof dwelling containing 12 rooms which has been the home of the Breed family since 1852, store and commodious stable, lot having a frontage of 255 feet and containing about 14,000 square feet of land and represents a value of $18,000. George W. Breed & Son were the brokers.

NORTH SHORE SUMMER HOME SOLD

The Edward E. Smithers estate at Manchester has been sold to Mrs. Jane Parker of Boston. It is situated in the Kettle Cove section, near Magnolia station and formerly was part of the holdings of the University of Pennsylvania. It consists of about four acres of land, a modern mansion of 18 rooms and garage, having a large frontage on University lane. Daniel J. Cronin was the broker.

JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

The property at 81 and 85 Call street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold to Antoin B. Deihl. The grantor was Joseph A. Dolan. This estate consists of three two-family dwellings taxed for $9000, including 6000 square feet of land. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

REAL ESTATE FIGURES FOR JUNE

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the month of June:

	1916	1915	1914
No of trans	2,411	2,325	2,360
No of mtgs	1,218	1,180	1,225
Amt of mtgs	$7,683,940	$7,838,173	$6,501,812

DORCHESTER AND CHARLESTOWN

Title to a group of frame sheds and stables owned by Herbert Nash et al., trustees, at 478 to 488 Neponset avenue, corner of Taylor street, Dorchester, has just been taken by the Frost Coal Company, owners of adjoining property. The entire estate is assessed for $31,900 of which $18,400 is the value of 58,400 square feet of land, a portion of which was taken for the new bridge in that locality.

Marion E. Pike has placed a deed upon record from Albert W. Willson, giving possession of a frame dwelling and 2000 square feet of land at 397-399 Rutherford avenue, near Essex street, Charlestown. Total assesment is $3400, of which $2000 is land value.

REAL ESTATE WEEKLY SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week:

	Transtions	Mortgages	Am't of m'tgages
June 26	75	41	$140,686
June 27	92	48	314,700
June 28	109	46	290,650
June 29	101	52	132,172
June 30	102	60	414,241
July 1	52	21	72,550
Totals	531	268	$1,365,005
Same week 1915	680	359	2,685,136
Same week 1914	557	273	1,244,815
Week end June 24	669	355	2,878,529

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and portions of Missouri and eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO JULY 1

1916	$596,583,586	1912	$408,011,000
1915	413,532,000	1911	416,227,813
1914	382,532,000	1910	454,145,798
1913	472,372,500		

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED JAN. 1 TO JULY 1

1916	$104,073,000	1908	$45,565,000
1915	85,111,000	1907	67,836,000
1914	88,553,000	1906	57,342,000
1913	85,068,000	1905	52,290,000
1912	98,574,000	1904	44,047,000
1911	83,852,000	1903	47,075,000
1910	83,184,000	1902	62,396,000
1909	78,410,000	1901	61,161,000

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Manthorne rd., 155, ward 23; Warren F. Freeman, Harold R. Duffie; frame dwelling.

Bardwell st., 24, ward 22; Joseph M. Kiley, Jas. G. Hutchison; frame dwelling.

Albano st., 90, ward 23; Fred H. Trethewey, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Baker av., 22, ward 17; Edward Baker, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage.

Bromfield st., 35-37, ward 5; G. L. Lincoln, E. R. B. Chapman; alter mercantile.

Washington st., 363, ward 26; M. J. Quinn; alter market.

Freeport st., 86, rear, ward 20; P. F. Carey; alter storage.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Lapland, for Liverpool	July 6
Alaunia, for Falmouth-London	July 8
*New York, for Liverpool	July 8
*Orduna, for Liverpool	July 8
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	July 8
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	July 11
*Celtic, for Liverpool	July 12
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	July 15
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	July 15
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	July 15
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa	July 15
*Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow	July 15
Roma, for Marseilles	July 17
*Finland, for Liverpool	July 19
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	July 20
California, for Glasgow	July 22
Duca d'Abruzzi, for Naples-Genoa	July 22
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	July 22
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	July 22
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	July 22
*Baltic, for Liverpool	July 26
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	July 26
Cretic, for Genoa via Naples	July 27
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	July 29
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	July 29
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	July 29
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	July 29

Sailings from Montreal

Pretorian, for Liverpool	July 8
Sicilian, for Liverpool	July 15
Missanabie, for Liverpool	July 22
Corinthian, for London	July 26
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	July 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Missanabie, for Montreal	July 7
California, for New York	July 8
Corinthian, for Montreal	July 8
Scandinavian, for Montreal	July 14
Carpathia, for New York	July 15
Metagoma, for Montreal	July 21
Cameronia, for New York	July 22
Pretorian, for Montreal	July 28

Sailings from Glasgow

California, for New York	July 7
Cameronia, for New York	July 21

Sailings from Rotterdam

Ryndam, for New York	July 8
Noordam, for New York	July 19

Sailings from Bordeaux

Lafayette, for New York	July 8
Chicago, for New York	July 15
Rochambeau, for New York	July 22
La Touraine, for New York	July 29

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	July 19

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	July 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VII., for New York	July 6
United States, for New York	July 13
Oscar II., for New York	July 27

Steamships Due at Boston

TODAY

Vellore	Brixham	June 17
Hindoo	Hull, Eng	June 18
Republica Argentina	Rotterdam	June 18

THURSDAY, JULY 6

Ultonia	St. Nazaire	June 23
Hakata Maru	Huelva	June 20
Dania	Copenhagen	June 10
Sagamore	Liverpool	June 25

SUNDAY, JULY 9

Netherby Hall	Shanghai	April 25

HARBOR AND LAND COMMISSION WORK NEARLY DONE

The harbor and land commission, which, under an act of this year, is to be supplanted by the new waterways commission, is practically ready to hand over a clean slate to that board when it is appointed by Governor McCall, according to a statement by Chairman McNary.

The most important matter unsettled is the controversy between the Cape Cod Canal Company and the New Haven railroad as to the construction of a tidal basin or a lock by the company or the keeping always open of the draw in the railroad bridge at Bourne.

That matter is now being settled by the harbor and land commission, sitting jointly with the public service commission, but no decision has been reached and probably will not be until after the new board takes office. That is the only matter that will go to that board wholly unfinished, and, even in that, the information upon which a decision will be based already has been procured.

Another matter that will, in the natural course of things, go over from the retiring board to its successor, is the settlement of the waterways conservation problem and that is in a fair way to settlement now. It was a three-year proposition in the beginning and under the law goes on for two more.

All of the small matters provided for by the Legislature of this year have been attended to. In all cases the advertising has been done and in some of them the contracts have been awarded. A conference will be held today with the contractor on the Ipswich river improvement and steps taken to outline a policy regarding the extension work provided by this year's Legislature. There is still some riprapping to do on the Connecticut at Chicopee and Hadley, both of these works being under the act passed by the Legislature a year or two ago.

SHIPPING NEWS

With 2200 tons of general cargo, the Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Gardner, arrived today from London after a favorable passage. James Powers of San Francisco, who crossed as a hostler seven months ago on the Colonian, returned on the Cambrian as one of the crew. He has been working in England during his sojourn abroad. Aboard the vessel was a valuable Scotch terrier consigned to Miss K. F. Silsbee.

Four passengers and a sailor sent here by the American consul at Port Limon, reached port today on the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain McKinnon. The vessel also brought a large cargo of bananas and tropical fruit. William Crawford of Lansdown, Pa., Jason Swartzbaugh of Toledo, O., A. S. Relly of Norwich, Conn., and F. J. Reyes, a Nicarauguan student on his way to the Universal College, Philadelphia, arrived on the vessel, as did Edgar Evans, a sailor, here to rejoin his ship.

The Norwegian steamer Belita, Captain Karlsen, arrived today from Baracoa, Cuba, with a cargo of bananas. Six days were occupied on the passage.

Mackerel continue to sell at reasonable figures at the fish pier, and receipts by vessel continue to be heavy. Arrivals today were: Lydia 3000 pounds large and medium, Margaret L. 13,000 small, Georgia 20,000 pounds large and medium 200 bbls. salted, Mary E. Harty 30,000 large and medium 180 bbls. salted, Sam & Priscilla 9000 small fresh 40 bbls. salted, Lottie G. Merchant 28,000 large and medium 215 bbls, salted, Hiawatha 700 large and medium, and F. A. Oakes 400 mixed. Dealers' prices were $6.10@6.50 per hundredweight for large and medium $4@4.75 for small.

Swordfish was brought to the fish pier and sold today at 19 cents per pound wholesale. Receipts are expected daily from now on, and the price is expected to drop considerably. The Progress with 56 swordfish and the Waltham with one fish landed the trips today. The Waltham also had 50,000 pounds tile fish, selling at 4 cents per pound wholesale.

Groundfish arrivals today were: Eugenia 27,500 pounds, Victor & Ethan 68,000, Valerie 34,400, Rose Dorathea 35,000, Progress 27,000, Ralph Russell 26,500, Marian 2200, and Elizabeth W. Nunan 59,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $4@5.25, steak cod $6.75@7.75, market cod $3.50, pollock $3.75@5, large hake $5, small hake $3.25, and cusk $4.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Catherine 10,000 pounds fresh halibut, Ruth 80,000 fresh fish, Saladin 170,000 salt cod, Pauline 22,000 cod, 1800 halibut, Princess from Maine with salt herring, and the following with mackerel: Monarch 230 bbls, salted, Kineo 30, Thelma 120, Saladin 145, Bethulia 30 small fresh, Francis Willett 10,000 small fresh, and Italian boats 100 bbls., blueback herring.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

U S btleshp Minnesota, Morgan, Newport, R I.

U S btleshp Texas, Hood, Newport, R I.

Str Cambrian (Br), Gardner, London.

Str Belita (Nor), Karlsen, Baracoa.

Str San Jose (Am), McKinnon, Port Limon.

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.

Str Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Str Hampden, Hersey, Baltimore.

Str Howard, Chase, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Jonancy, Olsen, Norfolk.

Schnr W. H. Wales, (Br), Gale, Riverside, N. B.

Schnr Edward E. Briry, Elliott, Port St. Joe, Me.

Tg Honeybrook, Wentworth, Port Johnsen, N. Y., towing barges L & W B C C, Nos. 1, 3 and Wilkesbarre.

Tg Mercury, Wall, New York, towing barges Lansford, Shickshinney and R & R Co. No. 1.

Tg Patience, Chandler, Portland, towing barge Penn.

Tg Security, Berrett, New York, towing barge S T Co. Nos. 57 and 86.

Tg Savage, Michaelski, Portland towing barge No. 18.

Cleared

Str City of Columbus, Savannah.

Str Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str H M Whitney, New York.

Str Massachusetts, New York.

Str Jelling, New York.

Schr Regina, Bucksport, Me.

NEW STREET WORK BIDS ARE OPENED

Bids for the paving of Moraine, Bardwell, Halifax, Temple, Hillcrest, Ardent and Lorette streets and Dunster road, all in the Jamaica Plain district, were opened by the public works department today and were taken under consideration.

Bids were received from the Central Construction Company, James Doherty, Edward Tracey of Derby, Conn., Warren Brothers Company, B. E. Grant and Martino di Martio.

The Central Construction Company offered to lay 21,490 square yards of sheet asphalt, three-inch surface and four-inch concrete base, for $1.50 per square yard. The same company offered "Topeka" bituminous concrete for $1.59 per square yard, this to have a four-inch base and two-inch surface. Warren Brothers offered bitulithic bituminous concrete for four-inch base and two-inch surface for $2.02 per square yard.

ANOTHER ARSON CASE ARREST

Boston police inspectors yesterday made the forty-third arrest in connection with the so-called arson trust. Trial of all the cases will be commenced on Wednesday.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET NARROW AND UNINTERESTING

Trading Quiet and Prices Sag in Many Instances—Southern Railway and Wabash "A" Strong in Tone—Locals Dull

On account of the holiday tomorrow the early New York stock market today was narrow and dull and prices sagged in most cases. Many traders went away Saturday to stay until Wednesday morning.

Southern Railway and Wabash preferred "A" were fairly active and strong in tone, although their advances were only fractional. Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel and Studebaker were heavy.

Maxwell common fluctuated over a wide range. It was off nearly two points at one time and then came back to near where it closed Saturday noon. Steel common and Union Pacific moved up slightly.

In the first few minutes of trading in the local stock market today only insignificant changes in prices occurred, and they were mixed gains and losses.

Dullness was the most prominent characteristic of both markets late in the first half hour.

There were some moderate recoveries by midday but the tone continued heavy. Baldwin opened off ¾ at 71¾, declined to 69½ and recovered a point during the first half of the session. Crucible was off ¾ at the opening at 72½, receded to 69¾ and came back nearly a point. The Maxwell issues were weak, the common declining more than 2 points from Saturday's closing. The second preferred also sold off more than 2 points. Substantial losses were recorded by American Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, Studebaker and Westinghouse. Steel moved up to 86¼ during the early sales but later lost all of its gain.

There was little activity on the local exchange and price changes were insignificant for the most part. Torrington opened unchanged at 45½ and declined to 44. Alaska Gold continued weak.

Trading was exceedingly quiet in the early afternoon. A good advance in Sears Roebuck was about the only feature of interest in the New York market.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Curb market easy. Prices are: Aetna 15¾@16¼; Atl Gulf 66@66¾, do pfd 60½@62; Cosden 25@26, Cosden Oil & Gas 15⅝@15⅝, Chevrolet 215@220, Flemish Lynn 4⅝@5, Int Mer Marine 6s (when issued) 97¼@98¼, Tidewater Oil 184@188, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore 47@48, Midvale 62⅛@62⅜, Mojave 5½@6, United Verde Extn 27½@28, White Motors 65¾@66, ⅝inc Con 4⅝@4⅝, Statz Motors 58½@58¾, Barnett 3@3¼, Booth 16@17, Boston & Montana 1⅛@1¼, Butler Chemical 4¼@4¾, Butte Copper 5@5½, Caledonia 55@57, Emma Copper 43@45, Goldfield Cons 84@85, Grant Motors 12@13, Howe Sound 4⅝@4⅝, Hupp 8@8¼, Jerome 1¾@1⅞, Jumbo 77@79, Kepo 5½@5¾; Kenova 66@70, Magma 14¼@16¼, Maxim 6½@6⅞, McKinley 50@55, Met Pet 15½@17½, Mojave 5½@6, Mother Lode 29@31, Nipissing 6⅞@7⅛, Oatman 25@33, Okla 7¾@7X, Peerless Motors 25@27, Rex 16@17, Sapulpa 11⅝@12¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways preferred 98½, Electric Storage Battery 62, General Asphalt common 33½, do General Asphalt preferred trc 70½, Lehigh Navigation 75½, Lehigh Valley Transportation 21, Lehigh Valley Transportation preferred 42, Lake Superior 10¾, Philadelphia Company 40½, Philadelphia Company preferred 40½, Philadelphia Electric 28¾, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 18½, Philadelphia Traction 77¼, Tonopah Mining 6, Union Traction 43, United Gas Improvement 88.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent receipts of the New England Belgian relief fund have brought the total up to $129,491,33, according to an announcement made by Joseph H. O'Neil, the treasurer.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight, moderate westerly winds.

For southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight, cooler except on the southeast coast; Tuesday fair.

For northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight, except in eastern Maine; Tuesday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	73	10 a. m.	75
12 noon	77	2 p. m.	83

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	66	New Orleans	89
Buffalo	62	New York	70
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	76
Cincinnati	72	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	68	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	76	Portland, Ore.	76
Jacksonville	84	San Francisco	56
Kansas City	78	St. Louis	86
Nantucket	62	Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:12	High water,	
Sun sets	7:24	12:30 a.m.,	1:20 p.m.
Length of day	15:12	Moon sets.	9:14 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:54 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65
Alaska Gold	18	18¼	17¾	18
Al-Chalmers	23⅛	23⅞	23	23⅞
Al-Chalmers pf	77	77	76½	76½
Am Beet Sug	87⅞	89	87⅝	89
Am Beet Sug pf	100	100	100	100
Am Can	52	52	52	52
Am Car Fy	53½	53½	52½	53½
Am Coal Prod	146	147½	146	147½
Am Cotton Oil	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Am H & L pf	51	51½	51	51½
Am Ice Sec	28½	28½	28½	28½
Am Linseed	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
Am Linseed pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Am Loco	67¼	67⅞	65¾	67⅞
Am Loco pf	102	102	102	102
Am Smelting	92½	94	92⅜	94¼
Am Smelt pf	111	111	111	111
Am Steel Fy	49	49	49	49
Am Tel & Tel	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
Am Woolen	44¾	45½	44½	45½
Am Zinc	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	37½
Am Zinc pf	65¼	65¼	62½	65
Anaconda	81¾	82⅞	81¾	82⅞
Associated Oil	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Atchison	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
Atchison pf	99	99	99	99
Bald Loco	71¾	72¼	69½	71½
Bald Loco pf	105⅛	105⅛	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
B F Goodrich	74½	74½	73	73⅞
Butte & Sup	66½	67	65⅞	67
Cal Petrol	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
Can Pacific	181	181	179¼	180½
Cent Leather	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
Chandler Motor	110	110	110	110
Ches & Ohio	62¼	63⅛	62	63
C M St Paul	98	98½	97¾	98¼
C M & St P pf	130⅝	130⅞	130⅝	130⅞
Chi R I & Pac	22	22½	21¾	22½
Chi & G West	12½	12½	12½	12½
Chi & G West pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
Chi & N W	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
Chino Copper	50⅛	50⅜	50	50⅜
C C C & St L	54½	54½	54½	54½
Col Fuel	42⅜	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝
Col South	33	33	33	33
Con Can	100	100	100	100
Con Gas	134	134	134	134
Corn Prod	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
*Corn Prod pf	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	89¾
Cruc Steel	72½	72½	69¾	71⅞
Cruc Steel pf	114½	115	114½	115
Cuban Cane Sug	60	60⅜	59⅝	59¾
CubanCaneSu pf	95	95	95	95
Denver pf	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½
D S S & A pf	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
D S S & A	5½	6	5½	5⅝
Erie	36	36½	36	36½
Erie 1st pf	52	52½	52	52½
Gt Nor Ore	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Gt Nor pf	120⅜	120½	120⅜	120½
Greene Can	40	41½	40	41½
Gulf States	81	81	81	81
Inspiration	50	50⅜	49¾	50¼
Int Con Corp	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
Inter Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½
Int Mer Mar	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26
Int Mer Mar pf	91	92½	90⅞	92½
Inter Nickel Ct	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47¾
Kan City So	26	26	26	26
Kennecott Cop	48	48⅝	47⅝	48½
Laclede Gas	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
L E & W	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾
L E & W pf	43½	43½	43½	43½
Lee R & T Ct	48½	48½	48½	48½
Lehigh Valley	79	79½	79	79½
Louis & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½
Max Motor	81½	79	77	79
Maxwell 1st pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Maxwell 2d pf	53⅞	53⅞	52¾	52¾
Mex Petrol	96	99	95⅛	98⅝
Miami	35½	35½	35½	35½
M S P & S S M	126½	126¾	126½	126¾
Mo K & T	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mo Pacific	7	7	7	7
Nat Biscuit	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
Nevada Con	16½	16½	16½	16½
N Y A Brake	134	134	134	134
N Y Central	104⅛	105¼	104⅝	105¼
NYNH&H	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
N & W	131½	131½	131¼	131½
Northern Pac	113¾	113¾	113½	113½
O & W	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Pennsylvania	58	58	58	58
*Phila Co	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Pitts Coal pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
Pitts Steel pf	96	96	96	96
Pressed Steel	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46½
Pullman	163	163	163	163
Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Ray Con	22	22¼	22	22⅛
Reading	97	98¼	96¾	98¼
Rep I & S	45	45	44⅝	45
Repub I&S pf	107½	107½	107½	107½
Rumely	15	15	15	15
Sears-Roebuck	185	188¼	185	188¼
So Pacific	97½	98¼	97½	98⅛
So Ry	24¼	25	24¼	25
So Ry pf	70	70⅞	70	70⅞
Studebaker	132¼	134¾	131½	134
Tenn Copper	35⅞	35½	35⅛	35½
Texas Co	188¾	192	188¼	192
Texas Co f pd	187½	189	186¾	189
Union B&P	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Union Pacific	138¼	139¼	137⅞	139
U P pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
U S C I P	21	21	21	21
U S Rubber	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
*USS&R	68	68½	68	68½
U S Steel	85¾	86½	85½	86½
U S Steel pf	117½	117½	117⅜	117¼
Utah Copper	77¾	78	77⅝	78
Wabash	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Wabash A	51¾	52½	51¾	52
Wabash B	28	28¾	28	28½
W Maryland	29¼	29¼	29	29
Westinghouse	57½	57¾	55¾	57¾
W & L E	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
Willys-Overlnd	72	72	71	72
Wis Central	42	43	42	43
Woolworth	135	135	134¼	134¾

*Ex-dividend.

DIVIDENDS OF THE COLORADO & SOUTHERN ROAD

Improved Revenues Make Prospects for Preferred Stockholders Brighter Than They Were

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In view of the vastly improved revenues of Colorado & Southern road it would not seem unreasonable for preferred stockholders to look forward to resumption of payments on those issues. Estimates indicate the road will earn a surplus after charges of $1,750,000 or better for fiscal year ending June 30. There are outstanding $8,500,0000 first preferred and an equal amount of second preferred. Both issues used to carry a dividend of 4 per cent. To pay this rate on both issues requires only $680,000, and earnings indicate that the year's surplus will not only show that amount, but also leave a balance equal to better than 3 per cent on the $31,000,000 common.

Burlington controls Colorado & Southern through ownership of about 80 per cent of the common stock. It was the industrial upheaval in Colorado, beginning in the fall of 1913, that depleted Colorado & Southern's revenues, and caused suspension of dividends. Dividends on the prefered stocks were passed in the spring of 1914. Payments on the common were stopped in 1913.

A glance at the following summary of earnings for the past few years will show the effect of the labor tie-up on revenues:

Surplus after charges for years ending June 30: 1916 (estimated), $1,750,000; 1915, $553,767; 1914, $406,151; 1913, $1,665,313; 1912, $1,499,967.

The figures would tend to show a complete recovery from the slump, which was due to unusual conditions. In normal traffic times Colorado & Southern was fairly able to maintain its dividends. Grain, cotton, coal and ore are the commodities giving Colorado & Southern the bulk of its freight tonnage, with coal far in the lead. It was in ore and coal tonnage that the biggest reductions were shown during the Colorado labor troubles.

Colorado & Southern owns a half interest in Trinity & Brazo Valley line, running from Ft. Worth, Tex., to Houston. This road has been in the hands of a receiver since 1914. In fiscal year 1915 Colorado & Southern appropriated from surplus $1,000,000 for a reserve to provide for losses arising out of the depreciation in securities of railroads owned, and in 1914 charged against profit and loss $2,633,995 as "book value of securities written down."

Although the securities of no particular roads were mentioned, it may be that the Trinity & Brazos Valley depreciation was taken into account. This action might indicate a better preparedness for resuming dividends, when earnings warranted, with necessity of first taking care of investment depreciations out of the way.

BOSTON & MAINE REORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENTS

New developments looking toward the Boston & Maine reorganization have occurred during the past week in connection with negotiations with leased line interests. It is important to get all possible security-holders in the directly-leased lines to agree, and a compromise may prove wiser than a continuation of the deadlock that has prevailed.

It is said that aversions to changing the system's financial structure can be obviated through certain compromises. One means of averting opposition would be through making the shares to be given in exchange for guaranteed-dividend shares of the leased lines a first preferred issue that would be "closed" within more definite limits than have heretofore been proposed.

If the floating indebtedness of the Boston & Maine could be paid off with proceeds of a second preferred issue, given in return for the "assessment," it would involve no more dividend requirements ahead of Boston & Maine common than if, as previously contemplated, first preferred were issued for this purpose, but it would be more satisfactory to leased-line interests.

Some interests affiliated with the Connecticut river and the Concord & Montreal roads believe also that if the Hampden road is to be purchased, payment should be on the basis of issuing for its notes second preferred rather than first preferred stock of the consolidated company. This may not prove entirely unagreeable to the Hampden people.

DIVIDEND RECORD FOR LAST WEEK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Last week again revealed remarkable prosperity of various lines of industry. Directors of 33 corporations declared increased dividends. There were nine extra dividends, five cumulative, seven increases, four initial, four resumed and two stock dividends.

Over the past three weeks over 100 corporations have increased their dividend rates.

EASTMAN KODAK DIVIDEND

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eastman Kodak Company employees have received $1,000,000, the fifth annual wage dividend, made on basis of 3½ per cent of total wages earned by employees in five calendar years preceding payment of the dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
Alaska	18	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
Am Ag Ch pf	99¾	99¾	99	99
Am Pneumatic	2¼	2¼	2	2
Am Pneu pf	15	15	15	15
Am Sugar	109	109	109	109
Am Sugar pf	117	117	117	117
Am Tel	128¼	128½	128¼	128½
Am Wool pf	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
Am Zinc	38	38	36½	37½
Am Zinc pf	64	65½	63	65½
Anaconda	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
Ariz Com	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛
Atl Gulf & W I	66½	66½	65¾	66½
Atl Gulf pf	61	61¾	61	61¾
B & A	185	185	185	185
Boston & Maine	47½	47½	47½	47½
Butte & Balak	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup	66¾	66¾	65¾	66½
Calumet & Ariz	68	68	68	68
Centennial	16	16	16	16
Copper Range	59⅞	60½	59½	59½
Cuban Cement	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½
Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
Edison Elec	240	240	240	240
Fitchburg pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
Granby	86	86	86	86
Greene-Can	41	41	41	41
Indiana	2½	2½	2½	2½
Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
Kerr Lake	4 1/16	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
Mass Gas pf	81	81	81	81
Mass	11¾	12	11¾	12
Michigan	3	3	3	3
Mohawk	99	99	98½	99
North Butte	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½
Northern (N H)	103	103	103	103
N Y N H & H	61½	62	61½	62
Pullman	163	163	163	163
Quincy	86	86	86	86
Reece Button	16½	16½	16½	16½
Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Shannon	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
South Lake	6	6	6	6
Swift & Co	136¼	136¼	136	136
Torrington	45¼	45¼	44	44
Trinity	5	5	5	5
Tuolumne	38c	38c	38c	38c
Uni Shoe Mac	51½	52	51¼	51½
Uni Shoe M pf	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
United Fruit	158	158	158	158
*U S Smelting	68	68¾	68	68½
*U S Smelting pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
U S Steel	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
Utah-Apex	4⅛	4½	4⅜	4½
Utah Cons	13	13	13	13
Utah Metal	8½	8½	8½	8½
Ventura	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
West End	59	59	59	59
West End pf	73	73	73	73
Winona	5½	5½	5½	5½
Wolverine	54	54	54	54

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91¾	91½	91¾
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97	97	97
Swift & Co 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝
U S Sm 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Western Tel 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	29c	29c	29c
Bay State Gas	18c	15c	18c
Bingham	11½	11½	11½
Boston Arizona	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
Boston Corbin	94c	94c	94c
Boston Ely	94c	90c	92c
Boston Montana	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Butte London	70c	70c	70c
Calumet-Corbin	4c	3½c	4c
Champion	10c	10c	10c
Chief	1¾	1¾	1¾
Crystal Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Earle Eagle	27c	26c	26c
Eagle Bluebell	27c	26c	27c
First National Copper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Fortuna	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Gold Lake	30c	30c	30c
Homa Oil	91c	91c	91c
Iron Blossom	1¾	1¾	1¾
Iron Cap	4	4	4
do pf	6	6	6
Jerome	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Kruger	16c	15c	15c
Mexican Metals	31c	30c	31c
Nixon	40c	38c	38c
Ohio Copper	13c	13c	13c
Onondaga	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Palisade	32c	30c	30c
Porc McIntyre	1⅞	1½	1½
Rex Cons	28c	20c	28c
Rilla Mining Co	32c	29c	30c
Shamrock	52c	50c	52c
Troy Arizona	4	4	4
United Verde Ex	28	27¾	27⅞
Zinc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	12.75	12.83	12.73	12.79
Oct	12.85	12.98	12.84	12.96
Dec	13.05	13.16	13.05	13.14
Jan	13.16	13.22	13.14	13.19
March	13.37	13.38	13.31	13.36
May	13.50	13.54	13.48	13.50

Spots, 12.95, up .05.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures easy, 11 to 12 points lower; sales 6000 bales, including 5300 American; July-Aug. 7.82d, Oct.-Nov. 7.70d, Jan.-Feb. 7.63d.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange market steady. Rates are: Demand 5.75¾; cables, 4.76⅞; francs, checks, 5.91; cables 5.90½; Reichsmarks, checks, 73; cables 73⅛; 60-day sterling bills 4.72, and 90-day bills 4.70.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agricultural department estimates that area planted to sugar beets in United States in 1916 is 768,500 acres, as compared with 664,300 acres in 1915, and 514,600 in 1914.

STRONG TONE DISPLAYED BY LONDON TODAY

Large Disbursements and Final Removal of Minimum Prices Encourages Investment Demand for Securities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Stock markets generally strong. Withdrawal of remaining minimum prices fails to satisfy buying orders. War loan 97; consols 61 at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—A strong tone generally was noted in securities on the stock exchange today. Sentiment was cheerful on further favorable war news.

The gilt-edged section was buoyant. Large disbursements and the final removal of minimum prices helped the demand from investors. Issues from which the pegged quotations were taken off showed declines ranging from 5 to 20 per cent.

July capital calls amount to approximately £6,454,000.

Irregularity prevailed in the American department but it was higher in the main.

The treasury published a further long list of dollar securities that are liable to a super tax unless deposited.

Canadian Pacifics displayed considerable strength. Home rails were firm in spots.

Alterations in South American lines were mixed but confined to fractions. Allied bonds were firm but not active.

Mines and oils were good.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	61	*⅜
British 4½s	97	*½
Atchison	105	..
Baltimore & Ohio	88½	½
Canadian Pacific	178	2
Chesapeake & Ohio	62	..
Chicago Great Western	12	½
St. Paul	97	1
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	..
Erie	30½	*¼
do 1st pref	52	..
Illinois Central	104	1
Louisville & Nashville	131⅞	..
Kansas & Texas	5¼	..
New York Central	104⅛	⅝
Norfolk & Western	130	1¼
Ontario & Western	27¾	..
Pennsylvania	57¾	¼
Reading	96⅛	⅝
Southern Railway	24	..
Southern Pacific	97	¼
Union Pacific	137¼	⅜
United States Steel	85¼	½

*Advance.

PROVISIONS

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $5.60@6.10; special short patents $6.50@6.80; spring clears in sacks $4.60@5; winter patents, $5.25@ 5.60; winter clears, $4.75@5.10; winter straights $5@5.60; Kansas patents in sacks $5@5.60.

Corn—Spot, all rail, No. yellow, 89½@90c; No. 3 yellow, 89@89½c; for shipment by rail, No. 2 yellow, 89½@90c; No. 3 yellow, 89@89½c; lake and rail, No. 2 yellow, 89@89½c; No. 3 yellow, 88½@89c.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 51c; No. 2 clipped white, 49c; No. 3 clipped white, 48c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs., 48½@49c; fancy 38 lbs., 48@48½c; regular 38 lbs., 47@47½c; regular 36 lbs., 46½@47c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $22@22.50; winter bran, $22.25@22.75; middlings, $23.75@27; mixed feed, $24@28; red dog, $31; linseed meal, $32.50; cottonseed meal, $33.50@35.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated, cornmeal, $4.20; bolted, $4.15; bag meal, $1.70@1.72; cracked corn, $1.72@1.74; oatmeal, rolled, $4.75; cut and ground, $5.22.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $28@29; No. 2 grade, $25@26; No. 3 grade, $19@20; stock, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Oat, $9@10; rye, $16@17.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $6 bu; red kidneys, $5.75@6; yellow eyes, $5.25; Scotch green peas, $3.50@3.60; California small white, $6; Canadian peas, $3@3.10; lima beans, 7½c lb.

Potatoes—Norfolk, $3@3.25 per bbl; eastern shore, $3.75@4; sweets, new, $3.75@4.25 per bbl.

Onions—Texas Bermudas, yellow, per crate, $1.75@1.90; Egyptian, per bag, $4; Bermuda, per crate, $1.50@1.75.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 31@32c; eastern extra, 29@30c; western extra, 26@27c; western prime firsts, 24@25c; western firsts 23@24c.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31@31½c; western creamery extra 30½@31c; western firsts, 28@28½c.

Fruit—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $3.50@6; strawberries, 5@10c bskt; native in trays, 10@20c; blueberries, 18@20c bskt; blackberries, 15@18c bskt; raspberries, pints, 8@11c; gooseberries, 7@8c; cantaloupes, $2@2.75 crt; flats, 85c@1; watermelons, 25@35c each; Georgia peaches, $1.50@2.50 per 6-bskt carrier.

Apples—Fancy cold storage Baldwins, $4.50@5.50; Russets, $4@5; Ben Davis, $2@3; western box apples, $1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50@7.65 per pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.50@7.75 per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale groceries quote granulated and fine at 7.95c per pound in 100-lb bags and barrels.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv B rcts fp	100	100	100
Am T&T col 4s	91½	91⅜	91⅜
Am T&T cv 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼
Am W Paper 5s	78½	78½	78½
Anglo-French 5s	95⅝	95½	95⅝
Armour 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Atch gen 4s	92¾	92½	92¾
B & O 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
B & O cv 4½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
B & O 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Beth Steel fdg	100⅛	100	100
B R T 5s 1918	100¼	100¼	100¼
Cal Gas & El 5s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
Cent Leather 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
Cent Pac 1st 4s	89½	89½	89½
C & O cv	84¾	84¾	84¾
C B & Q 4s	98	98	98
C & Gt W 4s	70½	70½	70½
D & H cv	106	106	106
Dom Can 5s '21 wi	99¾	99¾	99¾
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	100⅛	100	100
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	101¼	101	101¼
Gen Electric 5s	104	104	104
Int MM 4½s	105⅞	105	105⅝
Inter-Met 4½s	73½	73⅝	73⅝
Japan 4½s 2d GS	81	81	81
MStP&SSM 4s	92	92	92
N Y Cent 3½s	82¼	72¼	82¼
N Y Cent 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
N Y Cent 6s	113½	113½	113½
N Y C 4s 1958	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
N Y C 4½s 1960	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
NY NH & H 6s	112½	112½	112½
N Y Tel 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
Northern Pac 3s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
Northern Pac 4s	92¼	92	92
Pacific T & T 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
Penn cv 4½s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Reading 4s	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
Rep I & S 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
R I 5s	63	62½	63
R I fdg 4s	75	74¾	75
R I gn 4s	85	85	85
Seabd A L adj 5s	67½	67⅜	67⅜
So Pac cv 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
So Pac fdg 4s	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
So Ry gn 4s	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
So Ry 5s	101½	101½	101½
StL&SF A wi	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
StL&SF in wi	54½	54½	54½
StL&SF B wi	86⅛	86	86
StL&SF adj wi	84¼	83½	84¼
St Paul cv 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Tenn Cop cv 6s fpd	104½	104½	104½
Texas Co cv 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
Third Av 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
U S Steel 5s	105⅛	105	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99	....	99	....
Coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	100	....	100	....
Coupon	100	....	100	....
Registered 4s	110	....	110	....
Coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s, '36	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 2s, '38	98½	....	98½	....
Panama 3s, '61	100	....	100	....
Coupon	100	....	100	....

RAILWAY POINTS

Thomas Pierson, vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, with head

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON CLOTH TRADE

Raising of Dividend Rates of Chief New England Manufacturing Concerns Considered Proof—All Mills to Share

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The great improvement which has taken place in the cotton manufacturing industry in recent months is shown by the fact that 17 corporations in this city and Fall River have raised their dividend rates in the June quarter. The average rate of all the corporations in these two cities was 2.11 for the quarter, or on a basis of more than 8 per cent per annum, whereas for the first quarter of 1915 it was less than 1 per cent or under 4 per cent per annum. The number of corporations passing dividends on all or part of their capital is now only 11, whereas for the first quarter of 1915 31 mills were lapsing.

All classes of mills have shared in the improvement, through not in equal degree. Up to the present the print cloth mills have genefited the least. The yarn mills have benefited the most from the wave of prosperity. Both print cloth and fine goods mills are now in a dull period, so far as new business is concerned, but the yarn mills are rejecting business steadily, although yarn prices are rising through inability to handle business.

The cloth markets are in a hesitating condition, which is largely explained on the fine end by the fact that this is a between-season period. The converters who buy the unfinished goods from New Bedford mills and have them printed, bleached, or dyed are preparing their new lines for next spring which they will show to the jobbers next month. This being the end of the half year, many of the converters are taking inventory, and they are realizing how quickly stocks of goods run into money at the present high values. This is not encouraging to new business, and the manufacturers here are content to wait until they see next month how freely the new goods move before they press for further contracts.

On print cloths the past week has seen a strengthening of southern and second-hand goods which have brought them up nearer to the Fall River level. Goods that could be bought a full quarter of a cent a yard under Fall River the early part of the week were held later in the week for at least an eighth under Fall River. A feature of the Fall River market early last week was the placing of considerable business on what are known as low counts, that is, goods containing comparatively few threads to the inch both ways of the fabric. It was reported in the Fall River market that the United States war department was the buyer of the low counts ordered in that city.

The yarn market is in a condition which some of the traders say they have never seen before. It is known that at least two yarn mills in this city will not or cannot sell a sizable lot of yarn for delivery before 1917, and last week the statement was made that one mill here has orders on its books which would take its full production at its present capacity for a full year ahead. The result is that when buyers actually want yarn they have to pay just about what individual spinners ask for it. In some instances spinners have jumped their prices four or five cents a pound, thinking the price they quoted was prohibitive and doing this as a means for rejecting the offered business only to find that they had secured the order. Some cloth mills are actually stopping looms to sell yarn because they find it more profitable to sell yarn than cloth.

The reports of the city authorities in New Bedford and Fall River on the poll census just taken would indicate that both cities have lost population to a small extent during the past year. This seems strange in view of the prosperity of the cotton mills, but it is easily explained by the fact that even the 15 per cent wage increase that the mills have granted have not sufficed to offset the competition of the munition factories in other parts of New England. Many workers have left here for munition centers.

WESTINGHOUSE CO PLANS NEW PLANT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Westinghouse Electric has closed transaction for purchase of property on the Delaware river near Philadelphia. Consideration is now being given to plans for a plant there. Orders for electrical goods received by Westinghouse are running beyond capacity. The new plant will relieve pressure on the other shops, which are booked up over six months ahead. The Delaware river site is large enough to accommodate a plant duplicating the Pittsburgh works. It has deep tide water, dock facilities and is in a satisfactory labor district.

OIL PRODUCTION RECORD

FRANKLIN, Pa.—New oil production in June set a record, with a total of 190,741 barrels, an increase of 36,285 over May, according to the monthly report of the Oil City Derrick. Combined gain is due mainly to big increases in Oklahoma and Kansas with a combined new production of 42,007 barrels.

FINANCIAL NOTES

For the year 1915 copper smelting in Russia amounted to 29,800 short tons, compared with 36,430 tons in 1914.

Series of public sales of American flour, in which about 100,000 barrels will be disposed of, was begun Saturday at Rotterdam.

American railroads were owned by 626,122 stockholders at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1915, according to the bureau of railway economics.

Tokio correspondent of London Economist says that orders which Japan has received from Russia since the war began now total 400,000,000 yen ($200,000,000.

Transactions in stocks on New York stock exchange during June were largest for that month in six years. Total was 13,478,013 shares, compared with 10,900,043 shares in June, 1915.

May report of Canadian chartered banks showed increase in call money loaned in Wall street of upwards of $16,000,000, while in Canada call loans rose to $84,826,636, a gain of about $2,300,000.

Gold held in the settlement fund of federal reserve board reached $155,000,000, a new high record. Of this, $112,880,000 belongs to federal reserve banks and will serve as basis of national clearing operations to be inaugurated July 15.

In allotment of $5,000,000 30-year 4 per cent Philadelphia city loan, syndicate of Drexel & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co. was awarded $1,641,600, at 100.431, netting about 3.97½. Balance was awarded in smaller lots.

In its early June statement the Bank of Holland reported $92,000,000 more gold on hand than a year ago; while gold reserve at Bank of Norway showed increase of $16,400,000; Bank of Sweden, $14,600,000; Bank of Denmark, $10,300,000.

The 1915 receipts of Suez canal were $19,600,000, a decrease of $5,300,000 compared with 1914. Expenditures were over $6,400,000, a decrease of $182,000. Passages totaled 3708 of 15,266,155 tons, a decrease of 1094 passages and 4,143,340 tons.

Net gain in deposits in United States postal savings banks in May, 1916, was nearly $2,000,000, an increase of 61 per cent over May 1915. Postal savings service is rendered by 7702 postoffices having 600,000 depositors, with $82,500,000 to their credit.

It is stated Great Britain wants to buy in this country about 400,000,000 pounds of copper for delivery next year, but the transaction has not been consummated because producers refused to make price concessions asked. British wanted price cut 4 or 5 cents a pound.

Replies from over 2000 special correspondents of New York Journal of Commerce give percentage condition of cotton crop as 78.6. This compares with 79.1 per cent a month ago, or a decline of 0.5 per cent. A year ago at this time condition was 79.7 per cent, while in 1915, the record crop year, it was 78.6 per cent, or same as this year.

Federal reserve board says general business conditions continue good and the outlook for July is excellent. Crops are better than normal in most sections and further increases in building construction are reported. Trade in Boston is especially heavy and manufacturers are months behind in orders. Some munition plants are said to be anticipating end of the war and are preparing for peace times.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

	1916	1915
Oper rev	$6,866,229	$5,754,808
Net corp income	592,515	333,030
From July 1 to May 30—		
Oper revenue	60,231,325	59,051,276
Net corp income	3,486,840	1,547,254

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
Lines East and West

May—	1916	Increase
Total oper rev	$38,197,094	$8,928,014
Oper expenses	27,351,201	4,825,751
Oper income	10,845,892	4,102,262
Jan 1 to May 31—		
Total oper revenue	173,090,988	40,195,861
Oper expenses	132,545,395	19,998,300
Oper income	40,545,593	20,197,561

SEABOARD AIR LINE

May—		
Gross earnings	2,085,324	269,821
Net earnings	575,631	105,883
July 1 to May 31—		
Gross earnings	22,604,187	2,502,256
Net earnings	6,524,520	1,515,400

HOCKING VALLEY

May—		
Total revenue	$750,599	$232,023
Net income	166,355	129,981
For 11 months ended May 31—		
Total revenue	6,625,572	957,501
Net income	1,165,834	732,769

GEORGIA SOUTHERN-FLORIDA

May—		
Gross earnings	$193,440	$165,357
Net earnings	28,391	17,636
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	2,249,673	2,054,892
Net earnings	449,991	226,419

MINERAL RANGE

May—		
Oper revenue	$93,319	$86,514
Net income	4,602	15,137
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	980,274	764,275
Net income	6,878	87,205

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

May—	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$311,955	$250,556
Total income	84,018	31,848
Deficit	18,758	65,521
From July 1—		
Oper revenue	3,163,959	2,643,904
Total income	972,786	503,115
Deficit	137,018	532,876

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN

May—		
Total receipts	$8,039,215	$6,395,660
Net income	1,013,842	673,358
From July 1—		
Total receipts	85,601,953	76,331,947
Net income	15,142,586	10,227,538

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company (Massachusetts Gas Companies) closed its fiscal year with a large gas output for June and established a new high record for that month. The June output was 398,503,000 cubic feet, an increase of 4.5 per cent, compared with corresponding month a year ago.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Surplus of International Mercantile Marine Company on hand June 1, in American and English treasuries, amounted to $67,000,000. War tax will amount to about $23,000,000, leaving $44,000,000 surplus applicable to bonds and stock.

Of $67,000,000 now held, $20,000,000 was in cash in this country, $15,500,000 in cash in England, $28,000,000 in British treasury notes and $3,500,000 in British war bonds. British treasury notes run in series payable in three to 12 months and can be discounted on short notice. They are regarded for all practical purposes as cash. War bonds are also negotiable. The small proportion of investments in war bonds places the company in better cash position than has been generally understood.

Present plans call for use of $20,000,000 American cash as part payment to bondhoiders, making a total of $32,500,000 taken from the treasuries. Bondholders are to get $30,000,000 in bonds and a total of $37,500,000 in cash, and it is planned to raise an additional $5,500,000 cash through sale of that amount of notes.

Word from British government on question of release of $12,500,000 cash is awaited. Taking of $20,000,000 cash out of American treasury of Marine Company would not leave the company without working capital, for June earnings are not accounted for in this $20,000,000.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Paine of Paine Shoe Co.; Tour.
Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Innes & Green Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Gutthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—Sidney Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Selp; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Cincinnati—A. Levy and I. Nettor of Chas. Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cincinnati—Chas. Longeni of Mann & Longeni; Tour.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Faller & Sons; Lenox.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham and J. P. Williams of Graham, Brown Co.; U. S.
Dallas—Harry Hoyle; Thorn.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling of Mid-Western Shoe Co.; U. S.
Evansville—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold, Birtsch & Co.
Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Havana—F. C. and F. Pons of Pons & Co.; Lenox.
Havana—G. W. Jiminez; U. S.
Havana—V. Perez, Essex.
Keokuk, Ia.—H. W. Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros.; U. S.
Little Rock—W. H. Humphreys; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. V. Stewart; Thorndike.
Louisville—M. J. Thalheimer of Streng Thalheimer Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Macon, Ga.—L. I. Waxelbaum of E. A. Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox.
Memphis—H. C. Yorkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Montgomery—Charles I. Levy of Levy Wolf Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Berne—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son.; Lenox.
New York—E. P. Weaver of Powell & Campbell; 181 Essex st.
New York—R. Baumoil of Standard Mail Order House; Copley Plaza.
New York—W. J. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; Lenox.
Ogden, Utah—Joseph and J. W. Scowcroft; Essex.
Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew and T. Graham and Graham Baumgarner Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray & Co.; Adams.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman of Wingo Ellett & Crump Shoe Co.; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—I. and L. B. Stern of Stern & Co.; Lenox.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Scranton—Myer Davidow; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—S. M. and J. H. Tipton of Roberts, Johnson & Rand; Lenox.
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—Roy Tilles of the Lindell Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Tacoma, Wash.—Mr. Kellogg of Stillson Kellogg Shoe Co.; 169 Lincoln st.
York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Son; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Havana—S. Benljam; U. S.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels of Nicholson & Daniels; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—J. V. Powers & Frank Fritz of Smith Briscoe Co.; Essex.
St. Hyacinthe, Can. — J. H. Bernard of Bernard Lea. Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—Robert Tittmann of Geo. F. Tittmann B. & S. Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 263,835 head, a loss of 13,969 head, but they were 4644 head in excess of one year ago. Arrivals of hogs fell off 5151 head from the preceding week, but gained 634 head over the corresponding week of 1915. Deliveries of cattle decreased 11,617 head for the week and 7090 head for the year. Sheep receipts were 2799 head heavier than those of the previous week and were 16,100 head larger than the corresponding period of a year ago.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ending July 1:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.	Last yr.
Hogs	151,745	156,896	151,111
Cattle	37,144	48,761	44,234
Sheep	74,946	72,147	63,846
Total	263,835	277,804	259,191

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC

May—	1916	1915
Gross earnings	$30,278	$20,611
Net earnings	10,243	10,201
Surplus	3,694	3,477

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$45,348	$37,009
Net earnings	25,071	19,664
Surplus	18,277	12,483

CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Gross earnings	$23,309	$23,137
Net earnings	7,395	7,352
Surplus	5,422	5,471

TAMPA ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$72,782	$81,422
Net earnings	20,573	38,571
Surplus	22,179	34,194

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS

Gross earnings	$43,983	$43,281
Net earnings	14,720	17,678
Surplus	14,718	17,586

KEOKUK ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$19,155	$19,384
Net earnings	6,115	6,530
Surplus	4,116	4,684

CONNECTICUT POWER

Gross earnings	$56,036	$42,500
Net earnings	30,877	20,409
Surplus	14,878	9,969

HAVERHILL GAS LIGHT

Gross earnings	$20,080	$19,749
Net earnings	5,248	5,336
Surplus	5,242	5,330

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION

Gross earnings	$53,732	$53,336
Net earnings	18,883	16,456
Surplus	3,440	95

KEY WEST ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$9,487	$9,445
Net earnings	2,927	2,460
Surplus	407	*105

ABINGTON & ROCKLAND

Gross earnings	$13,202	$11,343
Net earnings	1,894	2,416
Surplus	1,703	2,232

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$150,755	$134,790
Net earnings	54,257	48,648
Surplus	25,575	21,394

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$135,948	$116,005
Net earnings	52,093	45,996
Surplus	31,805	27,057

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$66,695	$56,471
Net earnings	37,985	29,076
Surplus	9,338	499

DALLAS ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$151,437	$134,611
Net earnings	50,513	48,339
Surplus	15,818	14,945

EL PASO ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$84,029	$71,624
Net earnings	39,004	28,982
Surplus	34,334	24,795

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gross earnings	$28,141	$24,308
Gross earnings	12,720	11,025
Surplus	6,782	6,749

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$154,839	$169,249
Net earnings	59,887	68,195
Surplus	23,280	32,135

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$65,335	$58,141
Net earnings	28,596	26,243
Surplus	19,727	17,530

EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROCKTON

Gross earnings	$47,611	$40,551
Net earnings	15,479	13,555
Surplus	14,083	11,232

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH ST. RY.

Gross earnings	$10,076	$9,473
Net earnings	413	989
Surplus	*689	*145

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER

Gross earnings	$142,476	$139,445
Net earnings	114,459	110,168
Surplus	8,237	2,881

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gross earnings	$49,076	$35,784
Net earnings	18,365	12,264
Surplus	18,045	12,262

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT

Gross earnings	$24,203	$21,927
Net earnings	7,497	7,593
Surplus	338	*203

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$23,845	$20,790
Net earnings	10,471	9,099
Surplus	2,761	1,920

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$64,34	$64,413
Net earnings	19,943	23,225
Surplus	*3,747	105

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION

Gross earnings	$25,963	$21,897
Net earnings	19,337	9,296
Surplus	3,320	3,713

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC

Gross earnings	$17,765	$14,961
Net earnings	9,499	6,201
Surplus	6,029	4,034

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER

April—		
Gross earnings	$645,088	$305,180
Net earnings	22,188	210,598
Surplus	37,898	29,173

*Deficit.

DIVIDENDS

Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., declared regular quarterly dividend of $25 and extra of $10, payable July 1.

Commonwealth-Edison Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The E. T. Burrowes Company of Portland, Me., has just paid its regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent on preferred and 3 per cent on its common stock.

Cumberland County Power & Light Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The United Verde Copper Company is paying the twelfth consecutive monthly dividend of 75 cents a share, not including two extras of 75 cents each on Jan. 1 and June 9.

The directors of the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

The board of directors of the Western States Gas & Electric Company of Deleware have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ percent on the preferred stock payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

White Motor Car Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share (par value $50) on its capital stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 6. This places the stock on a 7 per cent basis.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Wilcox Loan Company, Worcester—Samuel O. Wilcox, Edward E. McKenna; $15,000.

National Loan Company, Springfield—Cornelius Brosnan, Charles T. MacDermott, John T. MacDermott: $50,000.

United States Oil Company, Boston—Charles M. Kerins, Edwin R. Lamson, Ephraim J. Paige; $10,000.

Martha Lunch Company, Worcester—Victor S. Nanof, Harry S. Nanof, James S. Nanof; $25,000.

Chapman Manufacturing Company, Boston—Daniel J. Shea, D. L. Wilson, Alton F. Tupper, Charles E. Dolley; machinery and mechanical devices; $400,000.

Coconut Plantations Company, Boston—Edward A. Roche, A. S. Laskey, W. P. Evert; $1,250,000.

Watertown Concrete Company, Watertown—Harold Plimpton, Winthrop N. Trowbridge, George Marsh; $100,000.

Ryder Grain Company, East Bridgewater Walter S. Little, Edward F .McHugh, Herbert L. Hammond; $20,000.

Miller Trolley Shoe Company, Boston—F. Delano Putnam, Otis T. Russell, Warren Motley, John C. Rice, Robert H. Holt; $200,000.

Brockton Macaroni Company, Brockton—Tranquillo Particelli, Domenico Perito, Saverio Cilia; $10,000.

Hayward Woolen Company, Douglas—William E. Hayward, Walter E. Schuster, William L. Hayward; $200,000.

Tribune Publishing Company, Plymouth—Charles G. Kidder, George M. Faulkner, Miriam Scoular; $30,000.

The Arcade Loan Company, Worcester—Anson E. Viets, W. A. Wheelock; $12,000.

Equitable Loan Company, Lowell—Elie C. Laporte, Alfred A. Laports; $20,000.

Sawyer Products Company, Cambridge—John P. Conway, John A. Daly, Jane A. Hay; leather; $200,000.

The Temple Garden Company, Boston—John C. Pickett, Duncan M. Hay, Alfred B. White; $250,000.

Riverside Coal Company, Worcester—Charles H. Cutter, Bart C. Leonard, Joseph W. Borman, Benjamin B. Hill, James Montgomery; $250,000.

RESERVE BANKS' COMBINED REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday compare as follows (last three ciphers ommitted):

RESOURCES

	June 30, 1916	July 2, 1915
Gold coin and certif in vault	$262,038	$31,840
Gold settlement fund	112,931	....
Gold redem fund with U S treasury	1,789	....
Total gold reserve	376,758	264,288
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	27,448	24,841
Total reserve	404,206	289,129
Bills discounted and bought—		
Maturities—		
Within 10 days	11,451	....
Within 30 days	16,539	13,322
Within 60 days	28,492	9,735
Within 90 days	30,614	....
Other maturites	5,187	13,130
Investments—		
U S bonds	52,939	7,652
One-year U S notes	4,190	....
Municipal warrants	22,671	12,390
Total earning assets	172,083	....
Fed resv notes, net	23,182	7,601
Due from other fed res bks, net	20,414	9,862
All other resources	4,622	3,660
Total resources	624,957	366,481

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	$54,854	$54,128
U S deposits	101,152	....
Reserve deposits, net	457,503	297,833
Fed resv notes, net	9,440	....
Fed res bk ntoes in circulation	1,721	12,797
All other liabilities	287	1,673
Total liabilities	624,957	366,481
Gold res against net liabilities (A)	68.8%	87.9%
Cash res against net liabilities (A)	73.8%	96.1%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve against net amount of federal reserve notes in circulation (A)	74.4%	98.6%
(A) Less items in transit between federal reserve banks, viz:	$20,414	$9,862

5% redemption fund against federal reserve notes, $450.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	July 1	Decrease
Circulation	$6,321,000	$594,000
Loans, disets & invest	434,065,000	*1,337,000
Indiv depos, incl U S	342,231,000	*2,608,000
Due banks	125,112,000	2,525,000
Time depos	31,758,000	416,000
Exch clear	17,224,000	*220,000
Due from banks	35,658,000	2,627,000
Cash reserve	24,327,000	212,000
Resv in fed res bank	21,098,000	*80,000
Resv with other banks	40,837,000	1,223,000
Resv excess	313,000	*70,000
Excess with res agents	24,819,000	1,035,000
Exc with fed resv bk	1,088,000	*315,000

*Increase.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

			Increase over Mo ago	Yr ago
	Sat	Fri		
10 Highest gr rails	92.92	*.01	*.44	3.30
10 Second grade rails	89.75	*.03	*.51	3.28
10 Public utility bds	95.00	.03	*.58	3.62
10 Industrial bonds	98.21	.04	*.55	3.61
Combined average	93.97	*.01	*.52	3.45

PRICE CHANGES OF SECURITIES FOR THE WEEK

The leading active stocks of the Boston and New York markets last week showed wide price variations. Net changes for the period were very much mixed with both good gains and losses. The appended table gives the high, low and last prices for the week, together with the net changes:

BOSTON STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Alaska Gold	20¼	18⅛	18⅛	*2
Am Tel & Tel	130¾	†128	†128½	..
Am Wool pref	97	94½	94½	*2½
Am Zinc	43¼	38	38¼	*4¾
Ariz Com'l	8¾	8	8¾	½
A G & W I	67½	64	66¼	¾
do pref	61	58	61	3¼
Bos Elevated	77	74	74½	*2½
Boston & Maine	47¼	45	47	1½
Butte & Sup	70½	66½	67⅛	*1⅝
Cal & Ariz	68½	66	68	..
Copper Range	60¼	58	59½	..
Greene-Can	41	34¾	40	3
Mass Cons	12	10¾	11⅞	⅞
Mohawk	99	94½	98½	2½
New Haven	63	60¼	62	1
North Butte	22½	21	22¾	1
Old Dominion	67	65	67	1
Shannon	8½	8	8⅛	⅛
United Fruit	139¾	135¼	139	*¾
United Shoe	51½	51	51½	⅜
U S Smelt	71½	62⅞	68¾	..
do pref	51¼	50¼	51¼	⅜
Utah Metals	8¼	7¾	8	*⅛

NEW YORK STOCKS

Alaska Gold	20¼	18¼	18¾	*2
Am Beet Sugar	89½	84¼	88	1¾
Am Can	53¼	50¼	52	*1½
Am Car & Fdry	57	53¼	53½	*3¼
Am Locomotive	69	65¼	67¼	*1¼
Am Smelters	95	90¼	92¾	*¾
Am Zinc	43½	37⅞	38½	*4½
Anaconda	82¾	77⅞	81⅝	1⅝
Atchison	105⅜	103½	105	1
Baldwin Loco	80½	71½	72½	*7⅞
Balt & Ohio	89¼	87¼	89	¼
Beth Steel	442	435	440	*4½
Butte & Superior	73	66	67⅛	*2¼
Can Pacific	180½	174¼	180	3¾
Central Leather	57	55	56¼	1½
Chand Motor	112	107	109	*2⅜
Ches & Ohio	63	59⅜	62	..
C, M & St P	98¼	96	98	1
C, R I & St P	23¼	22	22⅛	*⅝
Chile Cop	21¼	20¼	21	*¼
Chino Cop	50¾	48¼	49¾	⅜
Col Fuel	42½	39½	41½	¼
Corn Prod	16	13½	14½	*⅜
Cruc Steel	78½	73	73	*5¼
‡Cuba Cane	60¾	59½	59½	*⅜
Erie	36⅝	34½	36¼	¼
Inspiration	50⅜	47¾	49⅞	1½
Int Nickel	46⅞	45	46½	⅞
Kennecott	48⅜	46⅝	47⅞	*⅜
Lehigh Valley	79½	76½	78½	½
Mer Marine	26⅜	21½	25	1½
do pf	93⅞	85⅜	91	1⅜
Maxwell	87	79	79⅜	*3⅜
Mex Petrol	101	88⅝	95	*2⅜
Miami Cop	35½	34	35¼	1¼
Nevada Cons	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	⅜
N Y Central	105¼	102⅜	104⅜	1
New Haven	62⅞	60⅜	61⅝	*¼
Nor & West	132½	130⅛	131¼	..
Nor Pacific	114	114	113½	⅜
Pennsylvania	58	57	58	½
Press Steel Car	47⅜	44	47⅜	⅞
Ray Cons	22½	20⅝	22¼	1⅝
Reading	99⅜	94	96⅜	*2¾
Rep I & S	46	42	45	⅝
So Pacific	98½	96¼	97¼	*⅛
So Railway	24½	21⅝	24	1½
Shat-Ariz	30	†27¾	†28½	½
Studebaker	139¾	132½	133¾	*4
Tenn Cop	35¾	33¼	35⅛	1⅛
Texas Co	190½	177	188	4
Union Pacific	139	135	137⅝	1⅛
United Fruit	139½	135	138	*[illegible]
U S Rubber	55	52	54⅜	2⅜
U S Steel	86⅜	82⅝	85⅜	1⅝
Utah Copper	77¼	75	77¼	1½
Wabash pf A	51½	46¾	51⅜	3⅛
Westinghouse	59¾	†56⅜	†57¼	*⅜
Willys-Over	$286	69	72	4

*Decline. †Ex-dividend. ‡Comparison for only three days, trading on Exchange having begun Thursday. §Par reduced from $100 to $25.

CANADIAN CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

WINNIPEG, Man.—Reports from 142 points covering the three prairie provinces show a satisfactory condition of grain. Wheat averages 21 inches high, and about 45 per cent is in "shot" blade. Three districts report rains needed and others require sunshine. There has been more than usual moisture this spring. Grain is generally about 15 days later than last year, with an average falling off in acreage of 20 per cent. One district reports the grain at least a week ahead of a year ago.

Oats acreage indicates an increase of 20 per cent, but a very large falling off in flax. Barley is reported to show an increased acreage of 10 per cent.

Twenty-eight districts report presence of cut worms, and four reports show considerable damage. Seventeen reports indicate damage from noxious weeds, and only one district shows frost damage, compared with killing frosts last year June 5, 7, 9 and 16. Grain men regard the reports as very gratifying and, while they regard the average in shot blade is small for the end of June, the absence of heavy frosts and abundance of moisture will easily counteract that if July brings the usual hot weather.

ACTIVITY IN STOCK MARKET FOR HALF YEAR

Trading in Wall Street Runs 38 Per Cent Ahead of Corresponding Period of 1915 and Doubled Business of 1914

Activity characterized stock markets in the initial 1916 half year. Wall street trading ran 38 per cent ahead of the total for the first part of 1915 and easily doubled the business done in that period in 1914, which was the dullest since 1897. The first half of 1916 has been the busiest for any similar period in the New York market since 1910.

There have been only three 1,000,000 share days in the year to date, namely: Jan. 3, 1,918,302 shares; March 14, 1,105,487 shares, and May 19, with 1,298,820 shares. In the similar period last year there were 11 such big sessions and in the entire year 47.

Share dealings in Boston market just exceeded the total for the first half of 1915 but were more than the combined aggregates for the initial six-month periods of 1914 and 1913. The two most active sessions were on Feb. 11, when coppers touched the highest average price for the year, with 99,145 shares, and March 10 with 99,871 shares. when sales totaled 100,000 shares or In April last year there were nine days more, including the record of 170,804 shares.

The volume of trading on the New York and Boston stock exchanges by months during the first half of the present year, with comparisons, is appended (in shares):

New York—	1916	1915
January	16,0-6,380	5,038,185
February

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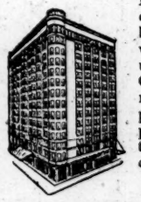

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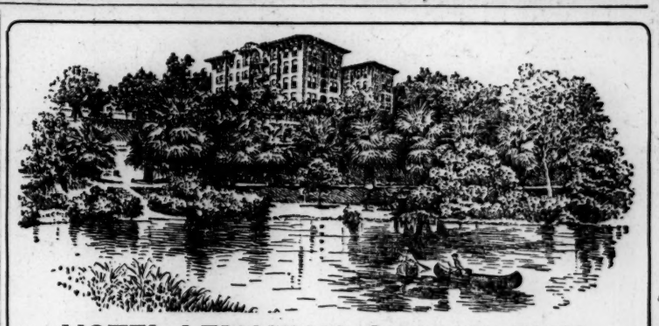

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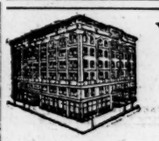

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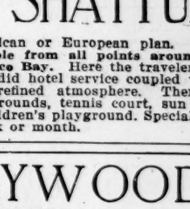

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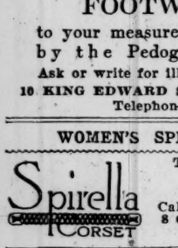

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TRIPLE BOOK HOLDER CASES for students who travel about. Write A. H. SWANK, sole maker and inventor.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Roxbury neighborhood house opens summer activities this week Wednesday. There will be a kindergarten for the youngest children and classes in sewing, dressmaking, cobbling and basketry for the older members. On Thursday a party of 15 working girls will start for a two-weeks stay at camp.

On Wednesday, Ruggles street neighborhood house will open its playground for the children and organize classes in basketry and sewing to meet mornings. Every afternoon the yard will be open to neighborhood mothers who will be invited to bring their sewing and enjoy each other's company in the attractive little summer house built for that purpose. Next Saturday a group of mothers and children will go to camp.

On Wednesday morning a party of about 60 boys will go from Norfolk house center to the Museum of Fine Arts to hear stories told by Mrs. Mary Cronan. Summer classes at the house are now well under way. Instruction is being given in carpentry, cobbling, basketry, housekeeping and cooking.

A large party of boys and girls from the social service houses are going to spend the Fourth at the camp in Middleton, Mass. Summer school will open in the rooms of the North Bennet street industrial school Monday, July 10. The teachers will be Miss Grace E. Smith, Miss Marion E. Kelley, Miss Evelyn F. Hall and Miss Minnie Donovan. Contributions are needed so that the hundred youngsters who attend may be provided each morning with a cup of milk. Five dollars a week will cover the cost. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the school in care of George C. Greener. The school will continue six weeks, and flowers will be distributed every day.

This morning the first group of Camp Fire girls left the Frances E. Willard settlement for a vacation at Bedford, where the settlement has purchased a colonial farmhouse for a girls' camp. Girls will go in groups of 10 right through the summer for a stay of one or two weeks. Part of their recreational program will be the preparation each week of a play or some entertainment which they will present for the women of Llewsac lodge. Tomorrow night they will give the play of "Any Girl." The settlement playground will open on Wednesday of this week, and the Summer school next Monday.

A mass meeting has held last night at Elizabeth Peabody House of the students in the summer evening school which now has an enrollment of 200. Mrs. Eva W. White discussed the aims of the school, and the members were given an opportunity to become acquainted socially. Next Monday at the house a school of homemaking will be opened under the auspices of the National Civic League. Such a school was held last summer and was so successful that the members have asked for it again this season. The summer kindergarten is scheduled to open next Monday, and the summer outings on Tuesday. Children will be taken to the country every Tuesday and Friday.

EDITORS' VIEWS

Why Not Pay Debts

CHICAGO JOURNAL—An eastern railroad system advertises that it pays $115,000 per day for interest on bonds. Doubtless it is a mark of greatness to be able to carry such a burden, but why not reduce the load? Why should not railroads, in these piping times of prosperity, call in and pay all bonds that may be paid, and set aside money to cover the others when they fall due? Private individuals find it good policy to pay off debts in good times. Why would not the same policy work well for railroad corporations?

The Reward of Work

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL — Work is good for us. The most idle are the most unhappy and of the least importance in the world. There are those who plume themselves on not being obliged to labor, who think that this stamps them as superior to those who must work. They are greatly mistaken. The man who works for his day's wages and carries his dinner pail, is of far more importance than any idler. The man who wears blue jeans, whose hands show familiar acquaintance with toil, need not look with envy on the idle rich, who walks as if his feet scorned the street, or leans back in his carriage. The appearance of ease is greater than the reality, for idleness is not conducive to happiness. . . . One whose mind is not occupied by useful thoughts is likely to be filled with . . . qualities that bring unhappiness in their train. The idle man is not living up to the best that he might be. Then work.

Blue Sunday in Virginia

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER — Virginia began on Sunday to enforce, with apparent success, laws of an older time little adapted to modern conditions. It may be that the people of the state are ready for such a return to the principle of interference with reasonable individual liberty. It is their privilege to carry "Sabbath observance" to a point at which it checks familiar and innocent human activities. Yet, unless all experience is belied, the gain to "true religion and virtue" will not be appreciable. You cannot compel men to worship by forbidding them to do anything else. There are, of course, proper distinctions to be made between Sunday and the other days of the week, but in few communities are the extremes of Puritanism justified by public sentiment. On the contrary, attempts to restrain acts harmless in themselves because a comparatively small proportion of the population objects to them, are almost certain to create a reaction.

His Constitutional Rights

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—So far as the discussion has gone, it appears to be the general opinion that whomsoever the constitution allows to be a candidate for President of the United States any political party may nominate. Furthermore, a man cannot be denied his constitutional rights, even if he is a justice of the United States supreme court, and among his constitutional rights is that one of running for President. The people, however, are reserving until November their judgment on the question whether a judge thus nominated should be elected. If Justice Hughes should be defeated, some time would elapse before any party would go to that court for its presidential candidate. In that event, an "unwritten law," like that against a third term, would probably be the outcome.

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Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Building, 9 East 40th Street, New York; or Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

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FOR SALE—300 to 1280 acres No. 1 rice land Butte County, California; growing rice on part; good irrigation; excellent drainage. Box C, 1100 First National Bank bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

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TO LET at Wells Beach, Maine, two attractive cottages with all modern improvements; one of nine rooms and one of six rooms. Apply C. O. ROBERTS, Box 43, Webhannet, Me.

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I WISH TO SELL an old remodeled farmhouse, 12 rooms, with 160 acres of land; one mile from village of Washington, New Hampshire; this has been my summer home for 15 years; there is much antique furniture which could be sold with the house if a delightful and artistic setting is desired; 91 miles from Boston by automobile; way up in the hills, 1630 ft. altitude; midway between Hillsboro on the east and Newport on the west; 2 mails daily. Write ADA M. ROBERTS, Washington, N. H.

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TRINITY COURT, near Public Library—To let for the summer, furnished studio apartment, two rooms and bath; high, airy, perfect ventilation, telephone, elevator. Apply to MR. BANKS, Trinity court.

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WANTED—Clean cut young man bookkeeper & stenog.; splen. oppor. for right party. R 15, Monitor, Gas bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced woman for general work in family of 3 adults (July 10th-October 1st); summer home, Cape Cod; good wages; easy place; interview in Boston. For details write MISS ABBOTT, 487 Ashland ave., St. Paul, Minnesota.

WANTED—A woman not over 40 who would enjoy assisting with housework in a small country camp; cooking for two; expenses and small wages paid. Address V 110, Monitor Office, Boston.

RESIDENTIAL teaching in college preparatory subjects or of the grades by graduate of Smith College. LYDIA A. MEAD, care Miss Lucy Bishop, Winchester, Mass.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for country home in Rhode Island; mod. conv., good home; moderate salary; refs. A 25, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York City.

COMP. WOMAN for gen. housework, white, at Orange, N. J.; 4 in fam.; wages $25; no washing; personal interview necessary. N 25, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N.Y.C.

WANTED—Mother's helper, young person, who can speak French and do plain sewing. S. Bernard, 317 W. 89th st., N.Y.C.

SECOND GIRL OR COOK. Telephone Winchester 870. MRS. EDITH H. RICHMOND, 7 Grove st., Winchester, Mass.

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TALCUM 15c TOILET WATER 50c Distinctive Delightful THE JENNINGS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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SPECIAL sale of Prints and Paintings, at half price during June, in our new shop, 67 Cornhill, Boston.

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WTD.—A pipe organ salesman for San Francisco territory. The California Organ Co., Hollingsworth bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.

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POSITION Wanted—Man thor. exp'd in the management of real estate in all its branches. H. S. TYLER, Freeport, L. I.

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This ironing board cover is made of very heavy sheeting, both sides quilted with pure white wadding between. Those without stands are made the exact tapering shape and size of the board, and when the board is inserted full into the cover and the fastenings are tied at the top and the outer casing in place it produces a most perfect, smooth, even surface.

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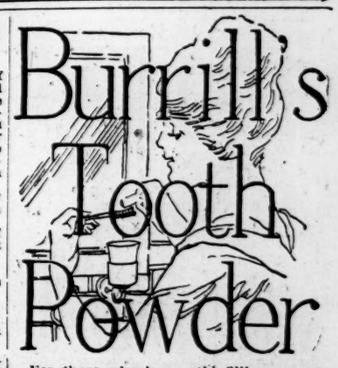

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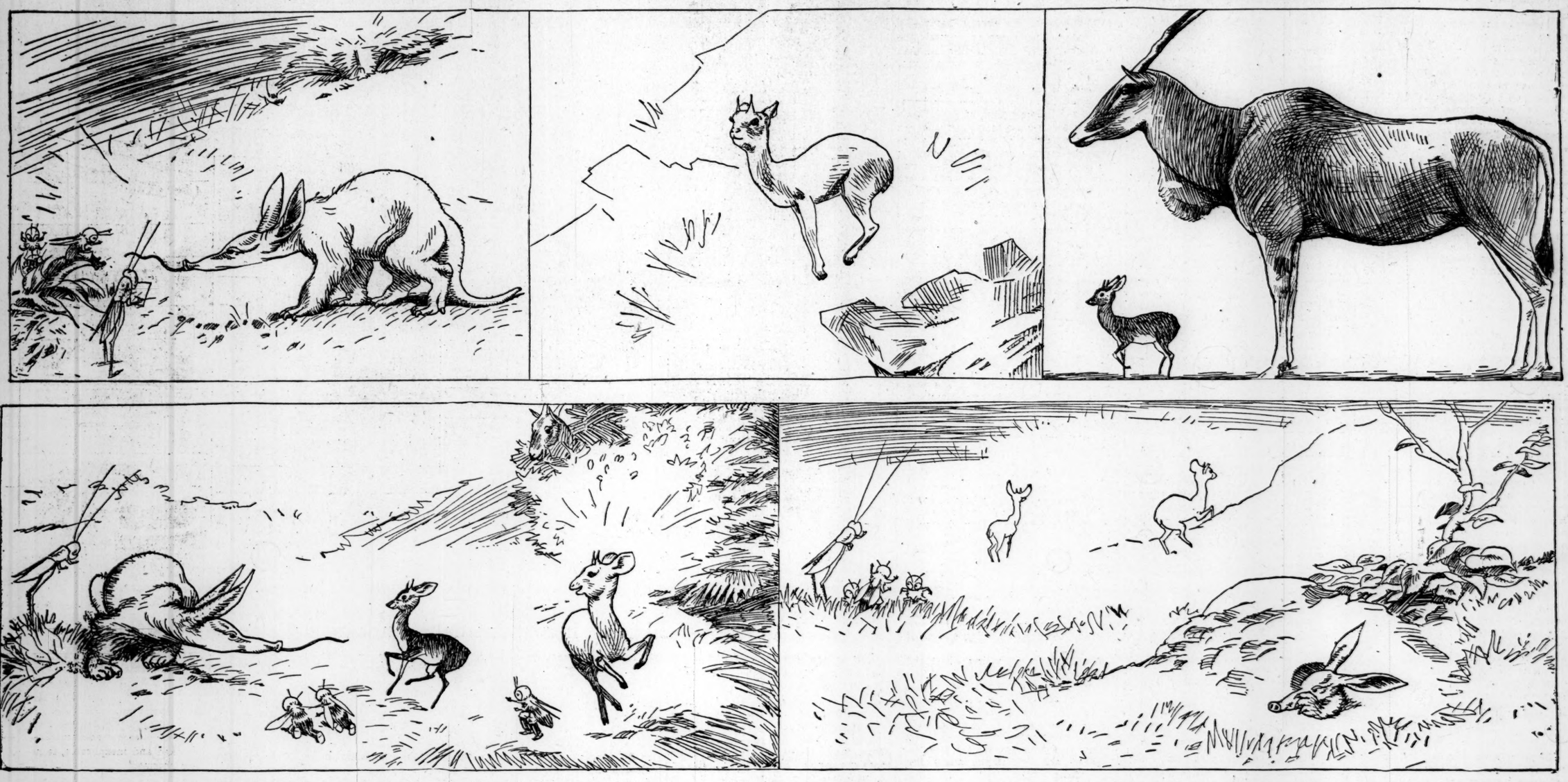
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Even an Aard Vark Has His Advantages at a Game of Hide-and-Seek



Mr. Grasshopper was one afternoon making a sketch of the Aard Vark, while Busy sat on a big leaf taking down notes about the queer characteristics of this new acquaintance. The Aard Vark looks more like an accident than an animal, but he is really an Aard Vark (which is an expressive Boer name for him), or an earth pig. He is about five feet long, including his tail and snout; he is fat, thinly covered with hair and has stout legs with large claws, useful for digging and burrowing.

While being sketched, the Aard Vark was showing Busy his long sticky tongue and telling Grasshop about his cousins, the armadillos.

"You'd like to paint them," he was saying. "They are so fetching when they roll themselves up into little balls with their armor plates on the outside and the armadillos on the inside. They always carry armor plates on their backs, you know. I've heard so much about these wonderful cousins of mine, that if ever I have a chance I am going to visit them in South America."

Grasshop and Busy were having an exciting day of meeting new animals at every turn; they could hardly wield their pencils fast enough, making notes and sketches of them all. They had no sooner left the cheerful Aard Vark behind than they met a Klip Springer, klip springing over a deep chasm. He was so graceful and pretty that they accosted him in the air and asked him his name and story.

"I am a Klip Springer,—at least, that's what the Boers call me," replied the little creature with the beautiful dark eyes. "I am really one of the little antelopes and I wear my hoofs straight on the ends of my little legs; they touch the ground just as a pencil touches the table. I am very agile; I can fly up the steep faces of rocky places like a butterfly, just touching my feet to earth now and then to make sure where I am going. Some people call me the South African chamois, but I like being called the Klip Springer best, because it's so expressive of my gait. Here comes the Duiker Bok or diver buck; he's the smallest of all the antelopes."

Turning around, Grasshop and Busy saw two more antelopes approaching,—one very small and the other very large, recalling the dwarf and the giant. The little blue buck, seeing two strangers to the jungle, brought up his tall friend, the Eland, to be introduced. They all bowed and began to converse.

"I am the Eland," said the tall antelope, seeing that the guests were interested. "I measure six feet across at my withers (those are my humped shoulders) and I weigh nearly a ton," and the Eland pulled himself proudly to his full height and did really look most imposing.

But the Duiker Bok was not going to be overlooked. "I am just as famous because I am small," he said. "I am only about a foot high and am lighter than a hare; I'm the smallest known ruminant." Do you know what that means? Look! and the Duiker Bok began chewing his cud thoughtfully.

"Dear me!" said Busy presently. "I had no notion that there were so many antelopes in the world,—not to mention their being all in one country."

"Africa is the true home of the antelope," remarked the big Eland, who seemed to have a stock of knowledge in proportion to his size. "Although antelopes live in every quarter of the globe, yet three quarters of all the antelopes live in Africa."

Busy, anxious to see just how agile the antelopes really are, then proposed that they should play a game of tag with the Aard Vark, who had strolled up. They didn't know how to play, but Busy taught them; they counted out and the Aard Vark was "it." This was rather unfair because anyone can see that an Aard Vark could not tag any of the antelopes, even when he tried to touch them with his long tongue, which is the spryest part of him. They hopped and dodged all around and over him without being caught, so Busy at last interrupted them.

"Better try hide-and-seek, instead," he said, and described this game to them.

At this game the Aard Vark excelled the antelopes as much as they had excelled him at tag. All the Aard Vark had to do was to dig himself in under ground and stay there, while the antelopes hunted for him high and low, smiling his little Aard Vark smile and thinking that every animal, even an Aard Vark, has his advantages. The Eland has hunted so far that he has disappeared from the picture.

The Great Seal of the United States

If you ever become a member of the President's cabinet, or are appointed by the Executive to represent the United States as ambassador or consul at a foreign capital, says a writer in the American Boy, you will receive a commission bearing not only the signature of the President but an impression of the great seal which, by law, may never be affixed until the commission is signed and may never be placed on any document except one signed by the President or secretary of state.

On the nation's birthday 138 years ago, the Continental Congress, realizing the necessity of having an official sign of sovereignty and coat of arms, appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, "to prepare a device for a seal of the United States of America." The device submitted by Franklin's committee failed to meet the approval of Congress, as did the report of a second committee appointed four years later.

In 1782, the whole matter was referred to Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, with authority "to take action." Thomson's design was radically different from all that had been submitted. He made a rising American bald eagle the central figure, putting in its right talon an olive branch and in its left talon a bundle of arrows. On the breast of the eagle he placed a shield with alternate red and white chevrons, and in the eagle's bill he put a scroll bearing the motto, "E pluribus unum." Above the eagle a constellation of 13 stars was placed. Barton made some changes in the Thomson design, substituting pales for chevrons, restoring the eagle with expanded wings instead of the rising eagle, and specifying 13 arrows in the bundle. This design was finally adopted by the Continental Congress on June 20, 1782. Thus to Charles Thomson and William Barton belongs the credit of having designed the great seal of the United States.

When Daniel Webster was secretary of state in 1841, the old design of 1782 was discarded and Edward Stabler of Sandy Spring, Md., was commissioned to cut a new die. The result of his labor was not in accordance with the law, is chief blunder being in making the bundle of arrows consist of six instead of 13. This, however, was apparently overlooked and the so-called "illegal seal" was used until 1884. On Jan. 1, 1883, Theodore F. Frelinghuysen, then secretary of state, recommended that a new seal be cut and asked Congress for an appropriation of $1000. This was granted on July 7, 1884. The work of designing a new seal was begun immediately, and on Dec. 13, 1884, Tiffany & Co., of New York, submitted a seal which was designed in strict conformity to the rules of heraldry but which did not materially differ from the original design of 1782. This seal was adopted.

The fourth seal was made in 1902, Congress appropriating $1250 for the work of recutting. At that time John Hay was secretary of state. No change was made in the seal as finally determined upon in 1884, and this is the great seal in use today. Although several designs were submitted for the reverse of the seal, none was ever cut. The design accepted in 1782 depicted a "pyramid unfinished," but it was considered heavy and inappropriate and every time a new seal was made the matter of cutting the reverse was allowed to pass unnoticed.

When the device of the seal was submitted and adopted in 1782, the following remarks and explanation were offered as indicating the significance of the design:

"The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the several states all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting the chief, which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this Union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief and the chief depends on that Union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the Confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their Union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor, and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilance, perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new state taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue."

The King Parrot

The parrots, parrakeets, macaws and cockatoos form a large group, containing in all more than 500 species. Of these, about 150 inhabit the new world, but only one species is found in the United States. South America contains the greatest number of species; Africa and Asia are but poorly supplied, and Europe has none. The widest departures from the standard types are found in New Zealand and Australia.

Although these birds are by nature thoroughly tropical, some of them range far into the temperate zones. This order contains a larger proportion of beautifully colored birds than any other. Among the parrots, parrakeets, macaws and lories there is a lavish display of brilliant scarlet, crimson, blue, green, yellow and purple, while all save a few of the cockatoos are snowy white.

The members of this order are specially distinguished by their bills and feet. Of the former the lower mandible is a short but powerful gouge, while the upper mandible is a big hook, with a thick and heavy base and a long, sharp point.

The foot of a bird of this order is evenly divided, with the second and third toes pointing forward and the first and fourth pointing back. The tails of most parrots are rather short and square at the end and the legs are very short. But with one or two exceptions, all the 500 species of this order feed upon fruit, seeds and flowers.

The parrots are celebrated by reason of the natural inclination of some species to mimicry, and their ability to learn to talk. They are naturally sedate and observant, possess excellent memories, and are fond of the companionship of man. The broad, fleshy tongue of a parrot renders possible the articulation of many vocal sounds, and, when a certain phrase is endlessly repeated to a parrot that is secluded from other sounds, the bird is sometimes moved to remember and repeat it, says Hornaday's Natural History. The African gray parrot is the most celebrated talker, and its value is from $15 upward. Next in rank comes the Mexican double yellow-head, although the Carthagena parrot, being a good talker and a more hardy bird, is rapidly becoming more popular. Of both these species, the price in the New York bird stores is from $10 to $12.

Spring and Summer

Spring is growing up,
  Is it not a pity?
She was such a little thing,
  And so very pretty!
Summer is extremely grand,
  We must pay her duty,
But it is to little Spring
  That she owes her beauty!

All the buds are blown,
  Trees are dark and shady,
(It was Spring who dress'd them, though,
  Such a little lady!)
And the birds sing loud and sweet
  Their enchanting nist'ries,
(It was Spring who taught them, though,
  Such a singing mistress!)

From the glowing sky
  Summer shines above us;
Spring was such a little dear,
  But will Summer love us?
She is very beautiful,
  With her grown-up blisses,
Summer we must bow before;
  Spring we coaxed with kisses!

Spring is growing up,
  Leaving us so lonely,
In the place of little Spring
  We have Summer only!
Summer with her lofty airs,
  And her stately faces,
In the place of little Spring,
  With her childish graces!

—"A."

Cherry Pits Useful

The department of agriculture has found that several valuable products are procurable from the cherry pits and juice now thrown away by canneries, says the Detroit Free Press. The kernels of the seeds can be made to yield fixed and volatile oils as well as a meal suitable for cattle food, while the juice ordinarily wasted in the pitting process may be used for jelly, syrup or alcohol.

It is thought that it may be possible to manufacture a very good substitute for imported almond oil. Some 1600 tons of cherry pits and 150,000 gallons of juice are wasted yearly at present, it is estimated. An industry utilizing peach and apricot pits has become profitably established in California.

An Uneven City

Moscow is one of the most unevenly built cities in the world, fine buildings and poor hovels often standing side by side.

In July

There may come, rarely, a chill and windy day in July when the button-bushes, surrounded by wind-blown bees and millers, scatter their flowers in fragments over the pond, and when the "k-tung" of the green frog and the harsh rattle of the kingfisher seem in keeping.

There may be days of . . . showers when . . . a medley of songsparrow notes jingles from the shrubbery along the brook, and woodcock, meadow-lark and quail call from cornfield or meadow.

But, for the most part, July brings a hot air, heavy with the fragrance of summer fields. Blue haze envelops the distant hills and gradually diminishes over the nearer country to the distinctness of the immediate vicinity. Banks of white clouds are motionless. Except for an occasional mysterious rocking of a near leaf, the air seems breathless. The sun is intense in the dry pasture where orange-red lilies are boldly grouped with purple-red spires of hardhack. Indigo bunting and red-eyed vireo sing from tall trees; brown thrashers dust themselves in the road. . . .

Even the river looks hot at high noon, says Our Dumb Animals. Sentinel growth of joe-pye weed and lower swamp milkweeds bow their purplish flower tops and droop their leaves. Red damsel-flies with folded wings sit for hours on the unshaded green of lily pads or pickerel weed, while shining black whirligig beetles belie their names and rest motionless on the water. Birds are hiding; animals in fur coats have found cool retreats. There is quiet, except for the raspings of meadow grasshoppers and the loud noonday calls of the cicadas.

Scouts Help to Clean Up

Hartford, Conn., claims the national record for efficiency in scout cooperation in clean-up campaigns. In the last campaign there, recently finished, more than 15,000 yards were inspected, 3600 improper conditions were reported and 54,000 letters were distributed to householders, all in the space of three hours and a half.

This remarkable achievement, the result of three years of "practice," attracted the interest of the whole city and gave the Hartford public a new appreciation of the possibilities of the scout program. The mayor and other city officials and the officers of the Chamber of Commerce have written expressing their great appreciation of the surprising efficiency of the scouts in this important civic work.

Such a Little King

The little son of the great Napoleon was named Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, King of Rome—a very long name for such a small boy and a very difficult thing always to behave in a kingly manner! When he was very small, he was sent away from his mother and father and went to live in the old French palace at St. Cloud with his governess. He always felt strange with his mother and was frightened at the many big plumes that nodded on her bonnet, but in his father, the Emperor, he found a splendid playfellow.

Sometimes, however, the play got too rough, and the child would screw up the corners of his mouth and begin to cry, writes Mrs. Lang in "The Book of Princes and Princesses." Then the Emperor would stop and look at him gravely, and say to him:

"What, Sire! are you crying? A king, and yet you cry! Oh, that is very bad! Kings don't cry!" and he would begin to make faces, which the baby loved, and it would break into smiles directly. . . . As he grew older, he would often manage to escape from his nursery and, running along the passage, knock with his fists on the door of the Emperor's study.

"Open! I want papa," he would say to the sentry, who always answered:

"Sire, I must not let in your Majesty."

"Why not? I am the little King."

"But your Majesty is alone!" replied the sentry, who had been ordered not to admit the boy unless Mme. de Montesquiou (his governess) was with him. The child's eyes filled with tears, but, hearing "Maman Quiou's" voice behind him, he took hold of her hand and looked at the man saying:

"Now open it. The little King desires it."

"His Majesty the King of Rome," announced the usher, and the little fellow ran straight to his father, sure of his welcome. No matter how occupied the Emperor might be, the child was never sent away. His father would hold him on his knee while he signed state papers, or walk up and down the room with the boy on his back as he dictated dispatches to his secretaries, or, greatest joy of all, he would allow his son to play with the little wooden soldiers that he kept on the table when planning his campaigns . . .

By the time he was two years old the little King had a whole roomful of toys of every sort; there was a drum, mounted in silver, that Napoleon had given him . . .; there was a top in an ivory frame, and a Polish dancer who could move his legs; there was a wonderful pearl and enamel box, with a locket inside, and out of the locket a bird jumped and sang. The King of Rome cherished them all; but best he loved a woolly sheep with a velvet collar and golden bells. He would play with this sheep for hours together. . . . When he went out, he had two real white sheep to draw him, in a beautiful little carriage given him by his aunt, Caroline Murat, and in this he drove along the riverside terrace of the Tuileries, dressed in white muslin and lace, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor peeping out of the folds. And the Parisians were always delighted to see him, and at the bidding of the governess he smiled and waved his hand, for the Emperor was most particular about his manners.

Long before this the chateau at Meudon had been prepared as a sort of school for the imperial child. . . . It was a rest for Napoleon to turn from the thoughts of war, and to plan every detail of the education that was to be given to his son. He collected a library of 6000 volumes, which it would be years before the boy could read or understand. After the fashion of the day, he ordered a dinner service to be made at the manufactory at Sevres, and each of the seventy plates contained a lesson. Eleven of them were painted with scenes from Roman history, thirty-two with famous victories of the French; while the rest were covered with pictures of sun, moon, and stars, or birds, beasts, and fishes. His rooms were hung with blue velvet, and the backs of the chairs and sofas, as well as the walls, were covered with drawings of the most celebrated Roman buildings. . . .

So the little prince was sent, with his governesses and his nurses and his own staff of servants, to Meudon, and Mme. de Montesquiou wrote constant reports of him to his parents at the Tuileries.

There's Nothing Like the Rose

The lily has an air,
  And the snowdrop a grace,
And the sweet-pea a way,
  And the heart's-ease a face,—
But there's nothing like the rose
  When she blows.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

THE HOME FORUM

The Hope of Humanity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the hope of humanity because it teaches humanity the absolute truth. When one speaks of there being hope for mankind, one implies that there is something that mankind seeks to be delivered from; and there is no one who will deny that the human race has a very great deal that it would gladly be rid of. Let a man cast his thoughts over the world of today; if he have not some positive knowledge of Truth, that is, of God, there can be little doubt that his cogitations will be of the most somber kind. Without the occasional spark that reaches the human consciousness from Truth the world would be altogether hopeless, because it would be unable to rise in the slightest degree above the materialism which is its bane.

Christian Science is the hope of humanity since it destroys materialism through the imparting of the spiritual understanding of Truth. Christian Science is altogether radical in its destruction of materialism because its revelation of Truth is absolute; and this being so, it of necessity shows the untrue nature of matter and of evil. And further, by bringing out the real nature of God, good, and the omnipotence of immortal Mind it bestows on men the strength they so much require to lift them above the false desires which result from material beliefs, displacing in human consciousness the low motives that accompany these beliefs, and all the while increasing hope in the ultimate victory of good over every form of evil that seemingly usurps the place of good. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 407 of Science and Health: "Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

How, exactly, one may ask, does the teaching of Christian Science with regard to the hope of humanity dispel the gloom of earth? The answer, as may have been already inferred, is that Christian Science presents the method whereby evil or material sense can be overcome as consciousness; and the method is the spiritual understanding of Truth, that understanding which is the recognition of the real facts of spiritual existence as distinguished from the erroneous material concepts of men which are so generally accepted by them instead of the facts. Truth is infinite, and, being infinite, only a relatively small fraction of it is apprehended by the human mind at once. It is therefore oftentimes understood, as it were, in phases. Thus, for example, when it is said that God is good, a flood of light is thrown on the nature of God. And the affirmative statement at the same time shows the pseudo-nature of evil. This in itself is, surely the basis of humanity's hope. That the world has hardly commenced to realize the significance of the spiritual fact that good is infinite, is evident from the extent of the prevalent belief that evil is real. Since, however, good is infinite, good is the only reality; and, consequently, evil, the opposite of good, cannot be real in the absolute sense.

But how can this reasoning destroy the belief in evil? Unless evil be seen, that is spiritually discerned to be unreal, there can be little hope of its elimination from the human mind, for the very simple and obvious reason that whatever the latter believes to be real seemingly persists as consciousness. The understanding, then, that good alone is real lifts the incubus from the human mind which is recognizing that it is being taken in or defrauded by a false sense. It has been the beginning of comparative hopefulness and joy and peace to multitudes of people when they have been told through Christian Science that good is omnipresent and the only real power, and that so-called evil is naught but the erroneous sense that good is not omnipresent. The progress of humanity in reality positively dates from its acceptance of this great spiritual truth. Writing in Science and Health (p. 95) Mrs. Eddy says: "Material sense does not unfold the facts of existence; but spiritual sense lifts human consciousness into eternal Truth. Humanity advances slowly out of sinning sense into spiritual understanding; unwillingness to learn all things rightly, binds Christendom with chains."

Christian Science always assures a man that he can prove for himself the truth which it teaches. It tells him that he can prove so-called evil to be unreal by giving it no place as reality in consciousness, thus displacing the belief in evil which he may have been entertaining by the understanding of good. There is no other way, whereby anyone can prove the falsity of anything, than to learn the truth about that of which it has been falsely testified. If a man were to begin by looking upon every evil thought that seemed to arise within him as a suggestion tempting him to believe that good is not infinite, and if he were to spiritually understand that this suggestion was actually all that evil ever is, he would there and then commence the demonstration of good.

Along these lines the salvation of the world must be worked out. So long as it remains unknown to mankind that good is the only real power, the world lies in hopelessness; but whenever mankind attains to the apprehension in some degree of this truth, then it will have apprehended how Christian Science is the hope of humanity. "The words of divine Science find their immortality in deeds, for their Principle heals the sick and spiritualizes humanity." (Science and Health, p. 354.)

An Epistle

So, into Cornwall you go down,
And leave me loitering here in town.
For me, the ebb of London's wave,
Not ocean-thunder in Cornish cave. . . .

For you, the snaky wave, upflung,
With writhing head and hissing tongue;
The weed whose tangled fibers tell
Of some inviolate deep-sea dell;
The faultless, secret-chambered shell,
Whose sound is an epitome
Of all the utterance of the sea;
Great, basking, twinkling wastes of brine;
Far clouds of gulls that wheel and swerve . . .
With undulation serpentine,
And wondrous consentaneous curve,
Flashing in silver sheen,
Then melting on the skyline keen;
The world-forgotten coves that seem
Lapt in some magic old sea-dream,
Where, shivering off the milk-white foam,
Lost airs wander, seeking home,
And into clefts and caverns peep,
Fissures paven with powdered shell,
Recesses of primeval sleep,
Tranced with an immemorial spell. . . .

—William Watson.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"As for Faneuil Hall, It Is Perpetually Dancing a Jig With Dock Square"

This is the way Gail Hamilton rattled out her protest, three quarters of a century ago, against the crooked streets of her beloved Boston:

"The number of the streets is amazing. The Bostonians seem to have a perfect frenzy for them. If they can squeeze in a six foot passage between two houses they are happy. Half a dozen stairs and a brick platform make an avenue and an elysium. They build their houses in the shape of a letter V, with the point sticking out in front, apparently for no other reason than the exquisite satisfaction of having a street pass up each side; and they make their streets crooked, to look at, and then make alleys to get there. Washington Street . . . I have heard was originated by cows, meandering down to drink. This hypothesis may answer in the one case but it will not apply to the smaller streets, for a cow could not make so acute angles if she tried. Owing to this bovine inability Washington Street rolls on with considerable dignity for awhile, but it goes off into a frenzy down by Cornhill and Dock Square."

"As for Faneuil Hall, it is perpetually dancing a jig with Dock Square. Places that you are in a hurry to come at, are never at home. Places that you do not want, are perpetually turning up. You may wander around in that benighted region for hours, and every corner you turn, there will be Faneuil Hall prancing before your eyes as pert and coquettish as if each time were the first. . . . And you never see it standing square. You never have a front view, nor a side view, but always a corner view. It must have secret springs, for if you make a flank movement, with the sole object of getting it in a straight line, it will cut a pirouette, and present angles."

Of Dock Square she supposes it is so called for the same reason "that the only man in the House of Representatives who cannot make a speech is called Mr. Speaker. . . . Dock Dodecagon would be nearer the truth, but that would only approximate it, for a dodecagon has regular sides, and there is not a regular side to anything in Boston, let alone Dock Square, which has no sides at all, but consists solely of angles."

"The result of all this is that you never know how much ground you have been over or where you ought to stop. You make your way to a drygoods desk in a shop, and ask for poplins, overhaul them all, find nothing to suit, and go on till you come to another shop, and by a similar process are passed up to a similar desk, and repeat your meek inquiry. 'You looked at all our poplins a few moments ago', says the clerk politely. You lift your eyes quickly to his face. Yes, it is the same man and the same place that you went to before—and then do you not feel amiable?"

"But Boston," she concludes, "though crooked and inexplicable, is not without her charms."

Hold On

Hold on; hold fast; hold out. Patience is genius.—Savonarola.

Baxter's Shop

"Baxter's shop stands close to the road and just in the edge of a grassy old apple orchard. It is a low unpainted building, with generous double doors in front, standing irresistibly open as you go by. Even as a stranger coming here first from the city I felt the call of Baxter's shop," says David Grayson in "Adventures in Contentment."

"It was a still morning—one of those days of warm sunshine and perfect quiet in the country, and birds in the branches and apple trees all in bloom. Baxter was whistling at his work in the sunlit doorway of the shop, in his long faded apron, much worn at the knees. He was bending to the rhythmic movement of his plane, and all around him as he worked rose billows of shavings. And oh! the odors of that shop! the fragrant, resinous odor of new-cut pine, the pungent smell of black walnut, the dull odor of oak wood—how they stole out in the sunshine, waylaying you as you came far up the road, beguiling you as you passed the shop, and stealing reproachfully after you as you went onward down the road."

"My wayward feet soon took me, unintroduced, within the doors of that shop, the first of many visits. And I can say no more in appreciation of my ventures there than that I came out always with more than I had when I went in.

"The wonders there! The long bench with its huge-jawed wooden vises, and the little dusty windows above looking out into the orchard, and the brown planes and the row of shiny saws, and the most wonderful pattern squares and triangles and curves, each hanging on its own peg; and above in the rafters, every sort and size of curious wood. And oh! the old bureaus, and whatnots, and highboys in the corners waiting their turn to be mended; and the sticky gluepot waiting too, on the end of the sawhorse. There is family history here in this shop—no end of it. . . . That whatnot there, the one of black walnut with the top knocked off—that belonged in the old days to—

"'Charles Baxter,' calls my friend Patterson from the roadway, 'can you fix my cupboard?'

"'Bring it in,' says Charles Baxter, hospitably, and Patterson brings it in, and stops to talk—and stops—and stops—

"There is great talk in Baxter's shop—the slow-gathered wisdom of the country, the lore of crops and calves and cabinets. In Baxter's shop we choose the next President of these United States. You laugh! But we do—exactly that. It is in the Baxter's shops (not in Broadway, not in State street) where the Presidents are decided upon. In the little grocery stores you and I know, in the blacksmithys, in the schoolhouses, back in the country!"

The Duty of an Author

"Who, I wonder," asks Ford Madox Hueffer, "will ever realize that literature, besides being 'elevating' is a gay thing, a pleasant thing, a thing made for the increase of joy, of mirth, of happiness . . . ? It is the business of a book to be easy to be read—to be as easy to read as any book upon any given subject can possibly be. I do not mean to say that a book about the treaty of Tilsit can ever be as easy for a waterside laborer or for me to read as a work about things that I or the waterside laborer know perfectly well. But it is the duty of the author to capture attention, and then to make his subject plain; there is no other duty of an author."

Edward I., the Great Legislator

Edward I. of England, G. Barnett Smith says in his "History of the English Parliament," "has been called the English Justinian, and two of the earliest authorities upon the Constitution—Hale and Blackstone—combine in the affirmation that 'the very scheme and model of the administration of common justice between man and man was entirely settled by this sovereign.' . . . He was not afraid of his people, nor of the spread of enlightenment in the land. He endeavored to be just to all his subjects, and extended to Ireland and Wales the benefits of the English law. But two important popular concessions especially distinguished the period of Edward I. The representation of the Commons of England first assumed under him a definite and regular shape; while there was further secured the formal and momentous declaration that the right or privilege of levying taxes was vested in the Parliament."

"Edward's legislative policy," the writer continues, "was an amplification of that of Henry II., with this important addition—that the later monarch sought to gather under his own control the entire forces and interests of the realm, and to give to all classes alike a direct share in the national weal. All his legal reforms, likewise, were conceived in the same spirit."

"In April, 1275, Edward's first Parliament met, and passed the First Statute of Westminster—a great legislative achievement. 'This Act is almost a code by itself; it contains fifty-one clauses, and covers the whole ground of legislation. Its language now recalls that of Canute or Alfred, now anticipates that of our own day: on the one hand, common right is to be done to all, as well poor as rich, without respect of persons; on the other, elections are to be free, and no man is by force, malice, or menace to disturb them. The spirit of the Great Charter is not less discernible: excessive amercements, abuses of wardship, irregular demands for feudal aids, are forbidden in the same words or by amending enactments.'

"During the whole of Edward's reign there were forces at work which impelled him onward in the path of constitutional progress. At the same time this must not detract from his statesmanlike prescience, which perceived the nature of those reforms of which the nation was capable. He desired to see a truly national Parliament; and if at the same time he desired the strengthening of the royal power, it was only by and through the nation, and not as a system of tyranny, like that pursued by many of his predecessors. It was his object to allow no one estate of the realm to have a preponderating influence; and barons, clergy, and people he sought to weld into one harmonious whole. If he found sound constitutional materials to his hand, he certainly manipulated them with advantage and success. He had some able ministers, but he also possessed rare constructive ability of his own. It is impossible to pass from a consideration of the government of Edward I. without admiring this great king's practical wisdom; his military, judicial, and legislative talents; his high-mindedness; his deep love for England; and his unfaltering determination to lift the people whom he ruled into an exalted rank in the scale of civilized nations."

The River Trent and "St. Oggs"

The "Floss" of George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss" is the river Trent—and she gives a charming description of it, while the town of Gainsborough she disguises as St. Oggs.

"A wide plain, where the broadening Floss hurries on between its green banks to the sea. . . . On this mighty tide the black ships—laden with the fresh-scented fir planks; with rounded sacks of oil-bearing seed, or with the dark glitter of coal—are borne along to the town of St. Oggs, which shows its ancient fluted red roofs and the broad gables of its wharves between the low wooded hill and the river brink, tinging the water with a soft purple hue under the transient glance of the February sun. Far away on each hand stretch the rich pastures, and the patches of dark earth, made ready for the seed of broad-leaved green crops, or touched already with the tint of the tender-bladed Autumn corn. There is a remnant still of the last year's golden clusters of beehive ricks rising at intervals beyond the hedgerows; and everywhere the hedgerows are studded with trees, the distant ships seem to be lifting their masts and stretching their red-brown sails close along the branches of the spreading ash.

"Just by the red-roofed town the tributary Ripple flows with a lively current into the Floss. How lovely the little river is with its dark changing wavelets! It seems to me like a living companion while I wander along the bank and listen to its low placid voice. . . . I remember those large dipping willows. I remember the stone bridge. . . . The stream is brimful now and lies high in the little withy plantation and half drowns the grassy fringe of the croft in front of the house. As I look at the full stream, the vivid grass, the delicate bright green powder softening the outline of the great banks and branches that gleam from under the bare purple boughs, I am in love with moistness, and envy the white ducks that are dipping their heads far into the water here among the withes."

Come In, Wet Wind of the West

Come in, wet Wind of the West,
Through the dusty streets of the town,
With the scent of the new-mown hay,
And a song of the bird by the nest,
A breath of roses new blown,
The laughter of children at play!

The meadows are waving high
With plumy grasses of gray,
And golden-eyed daisies are born;
There's a lark in the silver sky
And a thrush on the wild-rose spray,
And poppies in the green corn.

O freshest of winds that blow,
Come in from the valleys cool,
From the bowers of the evening star,
The gardens of after-glow
With crimson roses full,
And lilies that perfect are!

—Katherine Tynan.

Whittier

It is necessary above all to consider the relation of a people's growth and ferment to the song which represents them; for in the strains of Whittier more than in those of any other nineteenth century lyrist, the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun as to the ballads and laws of a nation, finds illustration. He was the national bard of justice, humanity and reform, whose voice went up as a trumpet until the victory was won. . . . To the last it was uncertain whether a poem by Whittier would "turn out a song" or "perhaps turn out a sermon"; if the latter, it had deep sincerity and was as near to his heart as the other.—Edmund C. Stedman.

Grant Allen at Work

Grant Allen, Richard Le Gallienne says in his "Attitudes and Avowals," "was, perhaps, the most variously gifted man of letters of his time. Sheerly as a literary workman, he can seldom have been equaled. His capacity for working under every disadvantage of circumstance was almost superhuman, and his obedient adaptability to the demands of the public or the publishers by whom he had to live was as astonishing as it was tragic. When, to his surprise, as he tells in his preface to the 'Twelve Tales,' . . . Mr. Chatto asked him to write stories, he characteristically tells how, 'Not a little surprised at this request, I sat down like an obedient workman, and tried to write one at my employer's bidding.'

"In the mere mechanical—but how important—matter of 'turning out' his 'copy' he was quite amazing. Any one who has stayed in his house will remember how his typewriter could be heard, as you crossed the hall, punctually beginning to click at nine every morning, and, if you eavesdropped, you would seldom note a pause in its rapid clicking. I don't think that Grant Allen can even once in his life have 'stopped for a word.' Interruptions made no difference. I have known him stop in the middle of a sentence at the sound of the luncheon gong, and then, having found on repairing to the dining-room that the gong was a little premature, go back to his typewriter, finish the sentence and begin another. Like all men who do much in the world, he had a genius for using up remnants of time. He had, too, an almost Gladstonian power of concentration. Whatever was going on, he could write if he had made up his mind to. I think that the only thing that worried him was a picture askew or a pot out of place. He couldn't be happy till he had set that right. Otherwise, however, most things could happen without their interfering with the strong current of his thought bent on expressing itself."

And then Mr. Le Gallienne goes on to relate how Grant Allen once offered to relieve him of the labor of writing a brief review which he had undertaken. "If I remember rightly, the book was that which first revealed to us the charming personality of Miss Fiona Macleod—'Pharais.' It chanced, too, that on this particular day certain other friends were staying in the house, friends who were interested to see Grant Allen use his typewriter. Some five of us gathered round him as he sat down to it. 'Well,' he said, 'what shall I write? Oh, I might as well write that review'—and off he went, and in something like ten minutes he had written five hundred bright pointed words, for which Miss Fiona Macleod must, I am sure, have been very grateful, and which she will no doubt admire all the more for this confession of their true authorship. . . . There were we five people bending over him, but he thought absolutely nothing about us. He was busy with 'the Celtic movement,' and something he wanted to say about it. We were hardly phantasmagoria."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916

EDITORIALS

TOMORROW, July 4, will be officially observed in the United States as Independence day, and that day's editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

The Syrian Massacres

THE dispatch which appeared in this paper, a few days ago, from Paris, regarding the wholesale massacres which the Turks are carrying out in Syria, occasioned no surprise to those who have followed, even superficially, developments in the Lebanon and beyond since the outbreak of the war. It is less than two months ago that we were able to state, on the most undeniable authority, that a condition was rapidly developing in Syria similar to that which resulted in the deportation and massacres of the Armenians. We pointed out that the permission about that time being granted to certain Christians, previously deported from Beirut and from Maronite communities in other towns, to return, was no guarantee of amendment, and that the call to action, if massacre was to be avoided, was as urgent and more urgent than ever.

All the latest information on the subject goes to show that this warning was well founded. From many different sources, the story of the Syrian outrages is gradually being pieced together in all its shamelessness, and it falls little short in simple horror of tales regarding the Armenians which shocked the world some months ago. The methods adopted by the Turks in carrying out their purpose in Syria may lack the barbarous variety of those adopted against the Armenians, but they are none the less effective. For some time past, no provisions have been allowed to enter the country except bread made of wood shavings and black vetch. This is distributed by the Turks, and is deliberately calculated not, of course, to afford sustenance, but to hasten the work of destruction. Some 4000 Christian notables of Lebanon, Beirut and Baalbek, the dispatch from Paris stated, have been deported. What this means, the history of the Armenian deportations has made abundantly clear. That drive across the desert of thousands of men, women and children, only a sorry remnant of whom ever reached their journey's end, is one of the crimes of history. It requires little imagination, in the light of recent happenings, to understand what the deportation of 4000 Christians meant and means. It calls, however, for a greater effort to appreciate the full enormity which lies behind the simple statement with which the dispatch concludes, namely, that a blockade of the Lebanon has been instituted with a view to "the extermination of its population by means of famine."

It is just the enormity of such a condition which renders it liable, in these days of so much distraction, to be passed by, either as an exaggeration, or without any just appreciation of what it means. The population of the Lebanon alone is about 350,000. The majority are Christians or Jews or heretic Muhammadans. All of them are marked for destruction. The blockade is being enforced. In many villages over a third of the population have already perished of starvation. Many of them are found along the roads and in the valleys where they have gone in search of roots or herbs, in a country already stripped by locusts. All mules, horses and cattle have been requisitioned for the army, and anyone found smuggling bread into the mountains is seized, stripped and whipped or otherwise maltreated. Up to last May it was calculated that over 80,000 had perished.

The position, it is admitted, is one of peculiar difficulty. It is doubtful whether any amount of diplomatic pressure at Constantinople could effect anything. It is even doubtful whether pressure at Constantinople from Turkey's own allies in the present struggle could effect anything. As we pointed out some months ago, however, there is one man in Syria who could effect much, and that one man is Djemal Pasha. Djemal Pasha, however, has no intention of taking his instructions from Constantinople. The real rulers of the Ottoman Empire, Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, are perfectly well aware of this fact. Djemal's dreams of the conquest of Egypt, and his assumption in Syria of all the state of an independent sovereign, are facts well known on the Golden Horn, and Constantinople would not be likely to do anything to precipitate a breach. The very conditions, however, which preclude hope of redress from Constantinople open the way to action by neutral governments. The time is past, and long past, for any strict adherence to the niceties of diplomacy. The condition in Syria has long since ceased to be the concern and business of any one country; it is very urgently the concern and business of every country. It may be an outrage on diplomacy for a neutral government to approach Djemal Pasha, otherwise than by way of Constantinople, but it is an outrage on humanity not to approach him by whatever way he can be reached, if there is anything at all that he can do. Djemal Pasha has it in his power to protect the Christians of the Lebanon. If diplomacy must bar all ways to Djemal Pasha save that which leads through Constantinople, then by the time he is so reached there will very likely be no scope for his care.

Future of the Progressive Party

IF THE analysis of an acute observer is to be accepted without dissent, the present state of the Progressive party is due to the fact that it never had any wider or deeper basis than hero worship. The "hero" having decided to leave the party, it therefore must disintegrate, especially since with him go certain party lieutenants and personal satellites whose purses have financed the party in its national and state campaigns. That this would have been the outcome if the European war had not taken place, and if its divisive issues had not diverted the hero-leader from emphasis on domestic issues, as in 1912, critics of the party and of Mr. Roosevelt do not say; but they see quite clearly that when he began to subordinate social and industrial justice to "preparedness" and "Americanism" he settled beyond peradventure that many women and men who followed him in 1912 would not do so in 1916, no matter what the party's national convention at Chicago might do, or how far he might go in the way of rapprochement with the Republican party.

These dissentients created or entered the Progressive party, not because they were disgruntled Republicans wishing to punish Mr. Taft or the Republican party so much as because they believed in certain fundamental changes in conditions of living of the people. They sincerely believed in the 1912 platform, and still do. They "came out" of the older parties for conscience' sake, as they believed; and, obedient to the same mentor, they will act today and tomorrow, irrespective of Mr. Roosevelt's advice to them as partisans. He never did capture their unreserved allegiance, and he cannot deliver them now "bag and baggage" to any candidate whom he may favor.

This stanch minority of a minority party will be found to have more vitality than persons and journals who wish it to expire now are disposed to give it. Disillusioned as to the hero-leader, bereft of many of the wealthy radicals who have paid the bills, and distracted by the conflicting counsels of the rank and file, this minority of a minority may for a time have to be content with a policy of opportunism, and find what satisfaction it can in the concessions made to Progressivism by the historic parties, especially the Democratic, in their current platforms. So marked have these been, and so clearly defined has been the progressive trend of legislation since 1912, that the Progressive party's adherents, whatever the future may have in store, can "point with pride" to the record.

Three years from now will be a much safer time to say that the Progressive party completed its mission during the 1912-16 quadrennium, and that its chief value was to incite reform in the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson, and in that of Hamilton, Lincoln and Hughes. Temporarily the eyes of the people turn outward with concentrated gaze on issues arising beyond seas, or south of the Rio Grande. In time the gaze again will be inward, and it remains to be seen how satisfactorily the older parties will really meet demands such as an increasing number of citizens insist must be met, whether or not the national foreign policy changes, and whether or not the United States enters into alliances to promote peace.

Australia and Farm Education

FOR some time past, the question of the settlement of large numbers of returned soldiers on the land after the war has been a question of earnest consideration in Australia, as it has in other countries. It is, however, clearly recognized that for this movement to be really successful measures should be taken to provide the new colonists opportunity to learn the essentials of farming, and that provision be made for rendering them every assistance in the way of advice, at any rate during the early years of their undertaking.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to find that the whole question of the effectiveness or otherwise of the present opportunities for agricultural training is being discussed, and that the Victorian ministry for agriculture has already taken action. After conference with his colleagues, the Victorian minister for agriculture, Mr. Hagelthorn, has drawn up a set of proposals for submission to the cabinet which are far-reaching in their character. He advocates reforms in many directions; but perhaps his most important proposition is that in which he urges the abolition of the existing council of agricultural education, and that legislative authority be obtained for the appointment of a new council representative of all agricultural interests. The great point of objection against the old scheme was that there had been no proper head or governing authority, and the council apparently had no set purpose or organized plan of development on the lines desired. Mr. Hagelthorn and his colleagues, therefore, very justly came to the conclusion that an objective both practical and businesslike should govern the whole scheme of agricultural education, and that efforts should be made that in all branches of agriculture there should be increased production.

In order to secure these ends it was obviously highly desirable that agricultural interests should be represented as fully as possible on any new governing body which might be formed, and the proposed new council would seem to have been very wisely planned in this regard. It is not too large, consisting, as it does, of only eleven members. Two representatives each are to be nominated by the department of agriculture, the department of education, the agricultural colleges and the university, one by the state rivers and water supply commission and one by the chamber of agriculture, with the minister of agriculture a member ex officio. Altogether Mr. Hagelthorn's scheme seems to have been well and carefully thought out, and is full of promise for the future of agriculture in the state.

Canada's New Governor-General

IT HAS been announced in London, by the official press bureau, that Victor Christian William Cavendish, ninth Duke of Devonshire, is to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada. The fact that a change was impending in the governor-generalship has been understood for some time, and has led to the circulation of many rumors regarding the succession. Among a number the Prince of Teck and Lord Curzon have been mentioned prominently for the post. Indeed, the former, it is said, was actually appointed, and was getting ready for his departure, just prior to the outbreak of the war. The opening of hostilities disarranged all such plans, and although the Duke of Connaught has desired to relinquish the position for the last two years, other matters of a more pressing nature have so engrossed the home government that no steps have been taken to relieve him of his duties until now. At one time it was announced that the Duke of Connaught would remain in Canada for the duration of the war. He will leave with his household about Sept. 14.

In connection with the change, there has been considerable groundless talk in Canada, originating in partisan political circles, to the effect that the Duke of Connaught has been prompted to urge his resignation upon the government because of differences arising out of recent investigations into the management of Canadian military affairs. There is probably some truth in the report that the relations between the Governor-General and Sir Sam Hughes have not recently been of the most cordial character, but, as already said, the former's desire to return to England dates back to a time considerably before the war. The rumors in question are no less unjust to "Canada's Kitchener" than to the Governor-General.

The Duke of Devonshire is one of the most influential nobles and one of the richest men in England. He succeeded to his title in 1908, an uncle being the eighth to bear it. He also inherited 186,000 acres of land and mines in Derbyshire and Lancashire. His career has been an active one, including service in the House of Commons. From 1901 to 1903 he was treasurer of the King's household. Later he became financial secretary of the treasury. He has been lord-lieutenant of Derbyshire, and president of the territorial forces. He is the possessor of very valuable art treasures. The Duchess of Devonshire was formerly Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne. They were married in 1892 and have two daughters.

Sentiment in Canada has been most friendly toward the Duke of Connaught and his administration. Because of the war his problems have been many and delicate, but he seems to have been most tactful and successful in dealing with them. The new Governor-General may feel assured of the confidence which the Canadian people have been ready to extend to every personal representative of the crown.

The Campaign Captains

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, lawyer, close friend of Charles Evans Hughes, a former postmaster of New York, chairman of the public service commission of that city up to 1913, a clean, thoroughly capable man, has been made chairman of the Republican national committee of the United States, which means that he is to manage the Hughes and Fairbanks campaign. Vance McCormick, a Pennsylvanian, son of a former prominent and wealthy iron manufacturer, a business man of extraordinary capacity, popular among his own people and highly respected elsewhere, had already been chosen chairman of the Democratic national committee. These two are to captain the campaign of 1916 for the principal parties. As a great deal will be heard of them and from them between the present time and Tuesday, Nov. 7, it will be well to know something about them in a more connected way than the news columns usually afford.

It is of the greatest importance that the campaign manager shall be acceptable to the head of the ticket; otherwise many disturbing complications might arise. President Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes, as the public understands the matter, are entirely pleased with the selection made by each of the national committees. President Wilson has the highest opinion of Mr. McCormick's ability as a director of men, the highest respect for his judgment. Mr. Hughes is equally well pleased with Mr. Willcox. Each enters upon his duty assured that he has the full confidence of the party standard bearer.

Mr. Willcox has been in public affairs in New York for the last twenty-five years. During a great part of this time he has been a close personal friend of Mr. Hughes. The latter must have been impressed with his merits when he made him chairman of the first public service commission, a position in which the appointee acquitted himself with signal credit. Mr. Willcox took an active part in the Hughes campaign of 1908. It cannot be said, however, that the Hughes campaign manager is in any sense a "political worker." He is credited, rather, with holding himself removed from the activities which in time serve to identify a politician as a "war horse," a leader, or a boss. He has stopped short, that is, of "running with the machine." He is a practical politician with political ideals, and these do not include seeking or holding office for what there may be "in it" in an entirely material way. All opinions are agreed that, whether or not he shall wage a successful, William R. Willcox, at least, will conduct a clean campaign. And at the same time no doubt is felt regarding the vigor and the intelligence with which it will be prosecuted.

Vance McCormick is a man of the same stamp morally, but of a somewhat different type personally. While Mr. Willcox has held positions by appointment, Mr. McCormick has gone to the people for preferment. For example, he was elected mayor of Harrisburg in 1902, receiving 7066 votes against 4500 for his Republican opponent. The city gave normally a Republican majority of about 2000 up to this time. He was the youngest man ever chosen for the position. While he served only one term, in that time he did a great deal toward insuring better government for the community in the future. In 1914, when he ran as the Democratic and Progressive candidate for the governorship, he was defeated by Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican. This was the year, it will be remembered, in which all the reactionary forces of the state were mustered by Senator Boies Penrose for the Republican ticket. The defeated candidate, considering the odds against him, came out of the contest with credit.

Mr. Willcox was a student of the University of Rochester in 1888, and has degrees from that college and from Columbia. Mr. McCormick is a graduate of Yale, class of 1892. He was a famous baseball player in his student years. He has many interests and is part owner of the Patriot, a Democratic newspaper of Harrisburg. This latter item is, of course, a mere detail, but, when we are considering what manner of man a campaign manager may be, it is perhaps well to consider everything.

Notes and Comments

NEW YORK city, officially, holds to the modern and sensible idea of an Independence day celebration. The program arranged by the mayor's committee is made up of such features as song rallies; a concert in the great hall of the College of the City of New York, in honor of the National Education Association, with an address by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor; and a song rally under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with an address by Mayor Mitchel. Such entertainment should easily be made more inspirational than explosives. Now the question is, How will the people like it? Other cities will be interested to know.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, whose picture, "The Monarch of the Glen," changed hands recently, once perpetrated a joke on Turner which came out far otherwise than was expected. It was varnishing day at the Royal Academy, and Turner, who was preparing to varnish his picture, "The Terrace at Mortlake," had gone to lunch. Landseer saw his opportunity. He seized a piece of paper, cut out a small dog, painted it black, and stuck it on the "Terrace" in the painting. There was much expectation of a stirring scene when Turner came back, but the great landscape painter disappointed it. He looked at the little dog as if he had always known of its existence, adjusted it to fit in better with the scheme of things, and then varnished the picture. And there the dog remains to this day.

WILLIAM CONGREVE whose play, "The Double Dealer," was revived recently by the London Stage Society, was a sore trial in one respect to Dr. Johnson. Congreve enjoyed much recognition of his work, and Queen Anne was present at the first performance of "The Double Dealer." He, however, always preferred to win applause as a man of fashion rather than a man of letters. This "ingratitude," as he described it, outraged Johnson. He tells of how Congreve, on one occasion, received a visit from Voltaire, and "disgusted him by the despicable foppery of desiring to be considered not as an author but a gentleman; to which the Frenchman replied 'that if he had been only a gentleman, he should not have come to visit him.'"

NIAGARA FALLS, dried up by diversion of its water to power sluices, would hardly be a more poignant illustration of how the picturesque is sacrificed to the utilitarian than the Indian pony, replaced by an efficient stock-farm horse, would be. Both changes, if they come about, will be laid, not to anybody's desire to rob the world of esthetic enjoyment, but to economic pressure. But if the worst comes to pass, compensations are promised. The falls, engineers say, might be allowed to work for tourists by day and the sluices for commercial service by night. And when the ordinary, docile horse, instead of the individualistic pony of the plains, becomes the Indian's mount, it will, unless the United States commissioner of Indian affairs misjudges values, carry a man who is entitled, because of ability as rider and tact as cattle trainer, to rank as the national herdsman.

SPECULATION by middlemen, which, according to the president of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of Texas, cuts the profits of producers, may find offset in something besides paternal laws. Such laws can hardly be said to have driven the land speculator of 1790 to 1810, who was not unlike the price manipulator of today, off the scene. More probably a determination on the part of farmers to stop wastefulness, which reports of the United States department of agriculture impute to them, is the thing wanted. When, a century ago, eastern farms grew narrow, families moved to western lands, saving them to tillage and somehow dispossessing the speculators. That could be called extensive economy. Now, when western farms yield close profit, owners might practice intensive economy, first improving crop methods, then looking after the market place, whence, doubtless, like the first settlers, they could put the speculator to rout.

ONE of the ablest and most reliable of authors resident in the border country where the United States regulars and national guard will camp and drill says that, but for the fact that prohibition is the legal policy of the region stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to Lower California, there would have been many more chances of war between the republics. State prohibition, local option and the arbitrary decrees of the Mexicans have made towns that often saw manifestations of passion and violence relatively orderly communities. Parents and friends of young men now going into this territory, as patrols of the border and allies of the regulars, will find this testimony encouraging. The same authority tells how Mexican governors, acting under Carranza's order, have punished with severity rich and previously influential citizens who persisted in excessive drinking.

UNTIL recent years the people of the United States thought of the national Senate as the most staid, conservative official body in the country, and only second in dignity to the supreme court. Now, with the changes that have come, notably the progress of the movement for election of senators at the polls instead of by the legislatures, the popular impression is different. Sometimes, too, the action of the upper house is more radical than that of the popular branch, according to American tradition, while senatorial speeches attacking institutions or trends considered against the economic welfare of the mass no longer cause surprise. If Frank B. Kellogg, still remembered as one of the early prosecutors of the so-called trusts, who has been nominated by Minnesota Republicans for the Senate, should be elected, he will be another member from whom unconventional speeches and votes will be expected.